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THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVI

NUMBER 11

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

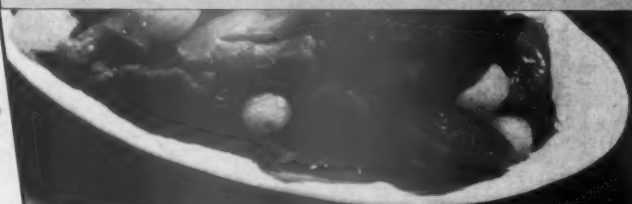
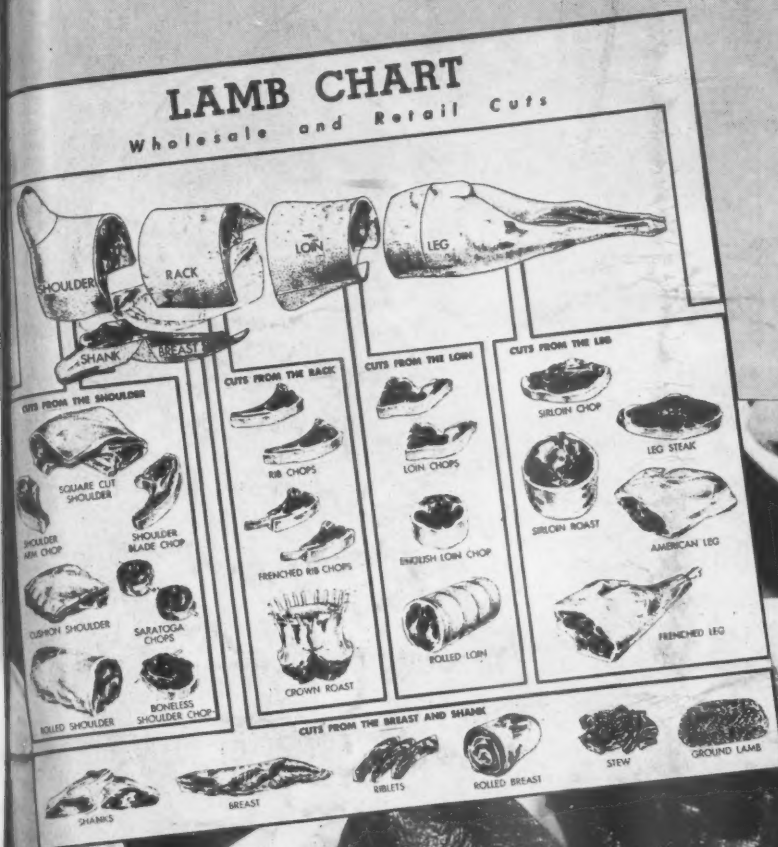
NOVEMBER, 1946

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"ALL ABOUT LAMB"

... The New Publication Sponsored
by the
National Wool Growers Association
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(See page 10 for review)



UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SERVES SUN VALLEY

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Producing meat animals that approach perfection is a great challenge. The livestock producer, after carefully selecting his breeding stock, first measures perfection in the young animal in terms of type, weight for age, and efficiency of gain during the growing period. Then the feeder takes over, and feedlot performance—the ability to convert farm feeds economically into quality meat—becomes the yardstick. Finally, the packer buyer makes his appraisal in terms of how well the animal will fulfill the consumer demand for quality meat products.

The processor, too, is continually striving toward perfection. Constant research and the development of new and more efficient methods of processing, have made important contributions in the united effort of the Livestock and Meat Industry to produce what the consumer wants.

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These materials supplement our regular supply and, while only a small part of the total quantity needed, they are helping us to get ahead with our job of extending telephone service to more and more families.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The Cutting Chute

First Chief Forester Dies

Gifford Pinchot, great conservationist who was instrumental in the founding of the national forests and the first chief of the Forest Service, died in New York City on October 5, 1946, at the age of 81.

Quality Sheep Lost in U. of I. Fire

The University of Idaho lost all of its purebred Panama and Rambouillet ewes and the imported Suffolk ram purchased from H. L. Finch & Son at this year's National Ram Sale, in a fire of unknown origin in its sheep barns the night of October 13. The Suffolk and Hampshire ewes were saved, and the ram and ewe lambs were in the field.

This loss is incalculable, because in addition to the actual money involved are the years of careful selection and breeding that have gone into the building of these quality flocks at the Idaho University.

Prominent Wyoming Sheepman Dies

W. W. Daley, one of Wyoming's outstanding sheepmen, died in the Colorado Springs Hospital on September 30.

Imports

The value of general imports into the United States during the month of July, 1946, totaled \$432,000,000, which was 47 million dollars higher than in June, states a Department of Commerce release of October 10. The increase in imports was chiefly in crude materials. Wool and fur shipments from Australia and newsprint from Canada accounted for a large part of the gain. Similarly, the increase in imports from British Malaya, Cuba and Afghanistan of from 6 to 8 million dollars each was accounted for almost exclusively by higher shipments of crude rubber, sugar and undressed furs respectively. On the other hand, decreases in imports of coffee and burlap made up an important part of the respective 13 and 9 million dollar decreases in imports from Brazil and India.

Quality Hampshire Sheep Imported

The Wm. F. Renk & Sons Farm, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, is awaiting the arrival from Canadian quarantine stations of thirteen of England's finest Hampshire sheep. The consignment consists of one of the first prize pen of ram lambs at the 1945 Salisbury Show; Chilmark General, a Flower yearling used in the famous Lochinge flock; Lochinge Upper Most, half brother to the ram leased to Benyon for \$1500 last year; Engelfelde Piper, a yearling ram bred by Benyon, and a Clifton Brown ram. The yearling ewe importation is made up of selections from the Benyon, Lochinge, Whittles and Clifton Brown flocks. Selection and purchases were handled by Gavin McKerrow of Milwaukee. The sheep will be housed in a furnace heated and fan-ventilated barn at the Renk farm. The Renk flock of Hampshires was founded forty years ago.

The National Wool Grower

Feed Controls Lifted

Controls have been taken off the purchases and use of corn and other feed grains by feed manufacturers, dry processors and wet processors through termination of W. F. O. 145. All restrictions on the distribution and use of protein meal and soybeans and the protein meal set aside have ended with the termination of W. F. O. 9. Through amendment, W. F. O. 144 now permits (1) the selling of wheat by mixed feed manufacturers, (2) the use of "non-milling" quality wheat in the mixture of grains for sale as an ingredient in the manufacture of mixed feeds, and (3) the unrestricted delivery of flour by a miller to owned or controlled subsidiaries within the over-all 85 per cent restriction on the production of flour for domestic distribution.

—U. S. D. A. (10-21-46)

Lanolin

During 1946, wool grease production will amount to approximately 50 million pounds, including between ten and eleven million pounds of lanolin, used as a base in 85 per cent of all skin ointments and a large part of women's cosmetics.

"Lanolin is nature's way of protecting the skin of the sheep against the increasingly heavy burden of wool with which man's ingenuity over the ages has burdened it," says Executive Director Ackerman of the American Wool Council. "Originally, sheep were sparsely haired. Sun and air reached their skin, keeping it in a healthy condition. As the coat of fleece wool was increased through breeding, nature set up a channeling system by which the interior and exterior of the wool fibre accumulates, up to 15 per cent of the weight of the fleece, a fine, wax-like substance which feeds the sheep's skin, keeping it in a healthful condition."

Protect Home-Cured Meat From Insects

Of interest to all ranchmen is the leaflet just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the above title.

In addition to picturing types of pests that damage stored meat, the pamphlet sets up certain precautions that should be taken against them and things to do after they have attacked the meat. The pamphlet is a revision of AWI-32, and copies may be secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

"Not by Bread Alone"

Man cannot live by bread alone, as the Bible says, but he can live very well on meat alone, according to famed explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson in his book, "Not by Bread Alone," recently issued by Macmillan Company (\$3.50). His claim is based on five years on a diet of meat and fish in northern Canada and Alaska and a year in New York when he lived on an exclusive meat diet under the supervision of a committee of scientists.

"Easy Meat Recipes"

"Easy Meat Recipes," an attractive and colorfully illustrated booklet has just been issued by the National Livestock and Meat Board. Its 40 pages include more than 75 up-to-the-minute recipes for beef, veal, pork, lamb, variety meats and sausage, also recipes for using lard. Included also are the latest time-tables for cooking meats; an



These photographs of male (left) and female (right) stomach worms of sheep were made in the Dr. Hess laboratory during routine post-mortem work

This is the time to break the sheep worm cycle

SHEEP roundworms usually winter-kill on the pasture. Remove any worms your sheep are carrying *now* and chances are they'll be free of worms during the winter.

This is a job for a *proved* worm remedy—PTZ, a Dr. Hess phenothiazine product. Accuracy of dose is important for this particular worming—dose each sheep individually. Use either PTZ Pellets or PTZ Powder in a drench.

PTZ is our brand of phenothiazine—phenothiazine at its best. It is sold only in packages carrying our label, for your protection. Our PTZ products were placed on the market only after thorough trials under laboratory supervision. We caution you to use PTZ only as directed on the package. Get PTZ for your fall worming needs from any store displaying the Dr. Hess emblem.



Dr. Hess animal health products for internal and external parasites • infectious diseases deficiency diseases • and better feed use

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assortment of modern menu ideas built around meat; easy rules on carving and a host of other pertinent suggestions for the housewife. Distribution will be through meat retailers, packers, livestock organizations, public utilities companies and educational institutions and direct requests. Write to the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, if you wish a copy.

World-Record Price on A Steer

Ten months ago 15-year-old Jack Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa, bought a steer for \$135. At the American Royal Show in Kansas City, October 24, the animal (T.O. Pride) was sold at auction at \$35.50 a pound, the highest price ever paid anywhere. Based on a 1200-pound weight, which allowed a 55-pound shrinkage, total cost of the animal was \$42,600.

After deducting the animal's feed bill of \$210 and the estimated income tax on the transaction of \$19,801.80, young Hoffman still has a tidy little sum.

E. W. Williams, who handles hotel supplies in Kansas City, bought the steer; says he intends to exhibit it at restaurant operators' conventions until Christmas, when he will slaughter it and send steaks to his customers.

International Trade Group Meets

Representatives of 17 nations, including the United States, commenced discussions on October 17 in London on international trade relationships. Objective of the conference is the preparation of an agenda to be submitted to the International Trade and Employment Conference, which will probably meet next summer in this country or Geneva, Switzerland. Questions being considered by this preliminary meeting in London include tariff reductions and adjustments in the British Empire preference system, elimination of quantitative restrictions, subsidies and other trade policies.

Delegates from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are reported as being unwilling to give up any of the Empire preferences unless receiving full reciprocal tariff benefits from other nations.

B.W.T. Consultants of U.K.-D.

Wool Disposals, Ltd.

Three members of the Boston Wool Trade—Harold Bishop, Robert W. Dana and Russell H. Harris—have been asked by the United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd., to act in a consulting capacity on the handling of the wools controlled by that agency. England will have three members on the consulting board; France, one; Belgium, Holland and Italy, one each.

Texas Convention Planned

In the Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association will gather on December 10-12, to elect officers and plan their 1947 policies and activities of the association. Signs of the times indicate that all sheepmen's conventions will be well attended this year, and they should be; the situation calls for unified thinking and action on industry problems. Those fortunate enough to attend the Texas gathering will have a valuable as well as a very good time.

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NUMBER 11

NOVEMBER, 1946

509 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

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Irene Young

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

A Report on Public Lands

THE public land problem is not new to the livestock industry, nor is it simple of solution, but the time has come when livestock operators using public ranges must decide the future of their industry.

Every public land user is aware of the problem confronting him and because of the circumstances surrounding each individual problem, there is yet no agreement as to what the final answer should be.

It is essential, however, that livestock men unite with one single purpose—final disposition of public lands. It will take years to accomplish such a program; it will take men of tenacity and vision to develop such a program; and it will take the willingness on the part of all users of public lands to compromise on the various problems.

A report of the problems discussed by the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands as reported by Dan Hughes, chairman, is published in this issue of the Wool Grower. These provisions as outlined should be carefully studied and discussed by every public land user. These are not the final proposals which will receive attention in convention, but they will be embodied in such proposals. A meeting of this committee in early December will be for the purpose of formulating concrete recommendations for proposed legislation. Many of the state associations will have a chance to review them at their annual meetings in January.

It is going to be a tremendous task to work out all of the difficulties involved in this problem and years of effort, but for future stability of the livestock industry of the West, the producers must consider all possible avenues for final disposition of public lands.

It is well understood that many range users are not at the present time in favor of private ownership, when the enabling acts of the various states are considered, with present taxing systems and high investments now required to operate a unit. These and other difficulties will have to be worked out before final disposition can be made to private ownership. A willingness to work on these difficulties with an open

mind is the only way relief will ever be secured from the dominance of bureaucratic control over the very existence of the livestock industry of the West.

Grazing Service

The predicament in which the Taylor Grazing Service found itself as a result of the slashing of their appropriations by Congress called for an immediate investigation and reorganization. This investigation and reorganization proposal has now been completed by Rex Nicholson, Special Assistant to Secretary J. A. Krug.

The results of this study were explained to the National Advisory Board Council and to the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands of the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association in a meeting in Salt Lake City on October 16. Based on this explanation of the situation by Mr. Nicholson, recommendations, the main points of which are discussed here, were made to Secretary Krug by the National Advisory Board Council, which action of the Council was approved by the Joint Live Stock Committee.

The approval of the Joint Live Stock Committee to the recommendations is not binding on the two national associations, but it does mean that the committee will recommend approval of the proposal to the executive committees of the associations.

The recommendations of the Council to the Secretary of the Interior included the approval of the reorganization of the Taylor Grazing Service. Under the government reorganization the Bureau of Land Management consolidates the functions of the Grazing Service and the General Land Office. It is anticipated that this consolidation will speed up the action on land problems and give full authority to the field offices in carrying on land transactions and activities.

The Branch of Range Management will handle all grazing problems, Section 15 lands and forest areas within the boundaries of these lands.

The head office of the branch will be located in Salt Lake City, Utah, the

personnel of which will consist of one branch chief, one assistant branch chief, two secretaries, and two clerks. It is estimated that the branch chief will divide his time about one-third in Washington, D. C., and two-thirds in the Salt Lake office. Approximately six per cent of the cost of administration will be spent at this level.

It is proposed to have five regional offices. Region 1 will comprise the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, with headquarters at Boise or Portland; Region 2 will be Nevada and California with headquarters at San Francisco; Region 3, comprised of Arizona and New Mexico, will have headquarters at Albuquerque; Region 4, Colorado and Utah, will be located at Salt Lake; and Region 5, Montana, Wyoming and Section 15 lands in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Minnesota, will have headquarters at Billings, Montana.

There will undoubtedly be questions raised as to the location of these offices, but from the Department's survey, the arrangement proposed seems to them most logical.

The personnel in each regional office will consist of one chief of range management, two field supervisors, three range supervisors and two clerks. In addition, there will be three "roaming" range riders who move from one district to another as seasonal requirements necessitate, one "hearings" officer and legal talent attached to each region. It is estimated that approximately 25 per cent of the cost of administration will be charged against these offices.

There will be 50 district offices located over the entire area with three different classifications: Class 1 offices will contain one district grazer, two grazer aides and one clerk; Class 2 offices, one grazer, one grazer aide and one clerk; Class 3, one grazer and one clerk.

The Branch of Range Management would require, according to this plan, an operating budget of \$1,119,229 per year. The portion of this amount chargeable to the administration of grazing has not been determined, but it is anticipated that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will conduct a study determining the amount of total

cost of administration which should be chargeable to grazing.

The National Advisory Board Council, on a basis of 75 per cent (\$839,422) of the total cost, recommended a grazing fee to permittees of six cents per animal unit month, which figure would vary from the six cents per a. u. m. (the unit a. u. m. is equivalent to one cow or five sheep per month), depending upon the determination of the percentage chargeable to the administration of grazing. In addition to the six cents per a. u. m. an additional two cents is collected for range improvement to be returned to the districts of origin. This results in a total charge of eight cents per a. u. m.

The recommendation also included return to the states, presumably in lieu of taxes, of 1½ cents per a. u. m. from the total fee. To accomplish this feature, an amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act is necessary.

It was felt by many of those endorsing the recommendation that this increase in fee would satisfy the Congressional position that the range livestock men should pay the cost of the grazing administration; that it would possibly satisfy the Department of Interior by paying the cost chargeable to grazing and provide for a reasonable amount for improvement of the public domain.

The foregoing has been an attempt to present a factual report of the joint meeting without pointing out any of the undesirable features which may come to the minds of the users of the range. As stated before, neither the action of the National Advisory Board Council nor that of the Joint Live Stock Committee is binding upon the National Wool Growers Association. However, it is an expression of opinion from men well qualified to appraise the situation.

It should be pointed out here that the National Wool Growers Association is on record opposing an increase in grazing fees until a study has been completed showing the need therefore and the amount of cost properly chargeable to the administration of grazing, this latter based on a reasonable cost of administration.

Apparently part of this study has been completed but it is not available to the growers. The total cost of operation of the Branch of Range Management of \$1,119,229 appears high for the work to be done. As stated before, the percentage chargeable to the ad-

ministration of grazing has not been determined. This cost must have been figured on present-day high costs, and if accepted, should be considered the maximum.

Therefore, as long as it is necessary to open the Taylor Grazing Act to amendment, why not establish a maximum beyond which costs will not be permitted to rise? This might be a very important safeguard against growth of the bureau.

Another item which will undoubtedly receive special treatment is the additional two cents per a. u. m. for range improvement for all districts. There is a feeling among users that they should be permitted to determine a reasonable amount to be assessed for improvement of the various districts.

It is understood that the Department of Interior is very insistent upon a stipulated and uniform amount for range improvement.

No appointment has been made for director of the Bureau of Land Management, nor has the chief of the Branch of Range Management been named. It would appear from the proposals that it is very important that men with experience and definite qualifications be appointed to both posts and with the unqualified support and backing of the Secretary of Interior to carry out the necessary details of the job.

Many and varied reactions will undoubtedly come from this proposal and it is sincerely hoped a beneficial plan will be adopted.

J. M. J.

Joint Public Land Committee Reports

Chairman Dan Hughes of the Joint Livestock Committee on Public Lands, appointed August 17, this year, by Presidents Winder and Wright of the National Wool Growers and the American National Livestock Associations respectively to consider public land problems and make recommendations for their solution, has made the following report of a meeting of that committee in Salt Lake City on October 15, 1946.

THE Joint Committee on Public Lands met at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th of October. This meeting had originally been planned for Denver but at the request of Mr. R. L. Nicholson, Special Assistant to Secretary Krug, the place was changed to Salt Lake.

The meeting consumed some two days. Its purpose was for a general discussion of the grazing problem. Many ideas were brought out; Chairman Dan Hughes agreed to consolidate those ideas and send a statement to all members and other interested parties so that further consideration of all ideas advanced could be given. It was determined that a second meeting of the Committee would be held in Denver, Colorado, during the fore part of December, at which a definite plan would be drafted and presented to the several state conventions held in December and

January, and after presentation to the state conventions, presented to the National conventions for final decision.

It was the consensus of opinion that the livestock interests must present a united front for legislation of the proposed character to be passed.

Some points discussed with their tentative solutions are as follows:

It was the opinion of the Committee as a whole that full security of tenure of the grazing lands now used can only be obtained by the users holding the fee title; that full production of livestock and the best service to the nation depend upon such security of tenure by the livestock operator.

All lands chiefly available for grazing should be included in the program; that until such time as legislation permitted of the acquiring of title to grazing lands, the Bureau of Land Management, Grazing Service, should have jurisdiction of all lands chiefly valuable for grazing.

Proposed legislation should include the following provisions:

1. The present operator be offered the opportunity to purchase such grazing areas now used by him as he desires: (a) where there is a joint use, the majority of the users be permitted to purchase, or if the user is an association of stockmen or a corporation with stockmen membership, such association or

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

1946

- November 12-14: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Casper.
- November 16-24: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
- November 22: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco.
- November 30-December 7: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
- December 3: American Hampshire Sheep Association Meeting, Chicago.
- December 10-12: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Ft. Worth, Texas.

1947

- January 8-10: American National Livestock Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.
- January 9-10: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
- January 10-18: National Western Stock and Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.
- January 12-14: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.
- January 16-18: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Billings, Montana.
- January 20-21: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima.
- January 22-24: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Eugene, Oregon.
- January 22-24: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City.
- January 26-30: National Wool Growers Convention, and American Wool Council Meeting, San Francisco, California.
- March 25-30: Southwestern Livestock Show, El Paso, Texas.
- May 12-13: California Ram Sale, Galt.
- August 19-20: National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake.

corporation be permitted to purchase; (b) that this provision not apply to driveways.

2. That a reasonable period of time be given the operator to determine whether he would purchase or not.

3. That after the expiration of, say, fifteen years, all residue lands be deeded to the several states.

4. Purchase price be fixed by a formula based upon the carrying capacity of the land.

5. That 10 per cent of the purchase price be made as a down payment; balance payable in equal annual installments over a period of thirty years with interest at 1½ per cent.

6. That moneys received by the Federal Government in connection with the purchase of such lands, after deduction of administrative costs of 10 per cent, be paid to the several states to be applied in accordance with legislative enactment of the states.

7. Of necessity, the deeding of the residue to the states would be dependent upon agreement by the states to accept such lands.

8. That federal patent to the indi-

vidual and the patent or deed to the states contain the provision that the right of hunting and fishing upon such lands be not denied.

9. That until final disposal of the land, all undisposed portions thereof remain under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service.

10. That where land has not been adjudicated for right of use, upon the application of any individual, group or association, the Grazing Service shall assume jurisdiction and within six months determine the right of use.

A majority felt that mineral rights should be reserved but that this was an open question which would require further discussion.

Grazing Fee Proposal

THE recommendations of the National Advisory Board Council to Secretary Krug of the Interior Department on Taylor districts are contained in the following letter signed by Gordon Griswold, President of the Council, and approved by Dan H. Hughes, Chairman of the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands. The proposals were considered at a meeting in Salt Lake City, October 17, 1946. (For further details see page 5.)

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD COUNCIL

Elko, Nevada,
October 17, 1946

Office of the Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Krug:

The National Advisory Board Council proposes an organizational structure for administration of the branch of range management which in its opinion is adequate in quantity and scope to carry out the requirements of the Taylor Grazing Act.

The Council further proposes that a study be made of the benefits of the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act to determine a just division of the costs between grazing and other benefits of a public nature, such study to be made by the B. A. E.

The Council also proposes that the Taylor Grazing Act be amended to provide a more equitable distribution of fees paid by stock raising industry, such change to provide distribution to the states of 1½ cents per animal unit month in lieu of the present provisions.

When the study is completed to determine the proper share of the cost of administration attributable to grazing and when the Taylor Grazing Act has been amended as outlined above, the Council is willing to recommend to the public domain users payment of a 6 cent fee per a.u.m. with the

proviso that the fee specifically should go up or down based on the conclusion of the study of costs attributable to grazing. Our understanding is that the 6 cent fee structure, which includes the 1½ cents for the states, is based on arbitrary estimate that 75 per cent of the costs of administration are attributable to grazing.

The Council further proposes that 2 cents per a.u.m. be levied in addition to the 6 cent fee structure and that this 2 cents per a.u.m. be returned to the district of origin for range improvement.

Our proposal is based on the proposition that the Taylor Grazing Act is not a revenue raising measure and that the fees charged stockmen shall be commensurate with the proportion of administration expenses fairly and reasonably chargeable to the administration for grazing purposes only. Mr. Nicholson has explained to us the proposed organization for the administration of grazing. This organization is agreeable and we consider it to be sufficient to give proper administration to grazing. Our recommendation is based on such proposed organization.

The National Advisory Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the work done in behalf of the Federal Government and the livestock industry by Mr. Nicholson. All members of the Council have the highest regard for Mr. Nicholson and the sincere wish and desire that he might be retained in governmental service.

Very truly yours,
Gordon Griswold, President
Nat'l Advisory Board Council,
Grazing Service.

Approved:

Dan H. Hughes, Chairman
Joint Live Stock Committee
on Public Lands.

HAVE YOUR FREIGHT BILLS CHECKED

Freight rates to most of us are like algebraic problems—something that we prefer to have some one else solve. On this account there has undoubtedly developed a tendency for livestock shippers to accept and pay without question all freight charges. This is wrong. The National Wool Growers Association and its state affiliates provide a freight rate auditing service for their members through the employment of Charles E. Blaine and Son as traffic managers. All that you need to do is to send your freight bills to them at 901 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Arizona; they will audit them without cost to you. If you have been overcharged and they file a claim against the carrier for a refund, all you will have to pay them is 25 per cent of the amount collected. The regular fee for such service is 50 per cent of the collection.

So be sure to have your freight bills audited.

November, 1946

San Francisco - - Our 1947 Convention City

San Francisco's reputation as a top-ranking convention city is so well known to wool growers, there is little need to say much about it. However, if anyone's desire to attend the 82nd convention of the National Wool Growers Association and the 6th annual meeting of the American Wool Council there, January 26-30, 1947, needs whetting, this article will help do the job.

Convention headquarters will be at the Palace Hotel. Reservations may be made through W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association, 915 Mission Street, San Francisco.

WHEN the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council joint conventions open at San Francisco's Palace Hotel on January 27, 1947, the delegates will quickly discover that being a good host to travelers from the world's corners is second nature and a way of life to most San Franciscans.

San Francisco already has been host this year to two of the nation's largest conventions—the Shrine gathering in July and the American Legion conclave in October.

And the city will be the scene of a third 1946 major event November 15-24, when the Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo, one of the most important and brilliant events in western livestock history, draws its estimated 180,000 followers to San Francisco's Cow Palace.

Probably the most cosmopolitan of American cities, San Francisco is a spot, sheepmen will find, where "eating out" is a fine art. One can sample the favorite foods and refreshments of practically every nationality in the city's world-famous restaurants and cafes: from mutton and lamb curries prepared in the Armenian, Turkish, and Persian manner, to Swedish smorgasbords. San Francisco's Chinatown, largest Oriental settlement in the United States, is exotic and exciting to native San Franciscans, as well as to tourists.

It was this cosmopolitan air, the

mingling of the best in the cultures of the Old World and the New that made delegates from 52 nations to the historic founding conference of the United Nations Organization, held in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, feel comfortable and "at home."

Delegates will, of course, want to visit Fishermen's Wharf, setting of the famous "Tugboat Annie" movies; the Embarcadero, a wide and busy assembly line for hundreds of ships loading and discharging the world's cargoes along its eight-mile length; and there is the Cliff House and the Midway at the ocean, open year 'round and only a 30-minute trolley ride from Market Street.

Straddling a peninsula separating the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco Bay, the city's lifelines are its two great bridges: one spanning the Bay to Treasure Island in a single sweep, and the Golden Gate Bridge, which brings Marin County's dairylands within half an hour's drive of the city's center.

If the delegates tire of city life and want to get away for a few hours or a day in the giant virgin Redwood forests or down the rockbound, dramatic Pacific Coast, there are Muir Woods National Monument in Marin County to the north and the world-famous 17-Mile Drive on the Monterey Peninsula, to the south.

Muir Woods, a hushed virginal forest of giant trees stepping down the hill-sides of Marin to the Pacific, is but an hour's drive northward from San Francisco. It is the first and closest of the groves and forests that make up the Redwood Empire, a national park and recreation area extending northward along the California coast from San Francisco to southern Oregon.

In the other direction, on the Monterey Peninsula, about 125 miles' drive from San Francisco, is the famous 17-Mile Drive, a world-famed circular boulevard that begins and ends its circle at the Hotel Del Monte. Also known as the Circle of Enchantment, it winds through such romantic and historic places as Monterey, Pacific Grove, Asilomar, Moss Beach, Point Joe, Seal Rocks, the Lone Cypress, Pebble Beach, and past Carmel back to the starting point.

These are but a few of the metropolitan and scenic treats which await the visitor to San Francisco Bay Area. Scores of books have been written about the attractions of the City by the Golden Gate.

If the choice of host town has any-

thing to do with the success of a convention, then the Wool Growers' and Wool Council joint meeting should be the most successful in history—if the blandishments of San Francisco's sights, nightlife and scenery somehow can be barred from the conference chambers.

Statewide Meetings Attract Interest

FIFTEEN meetings of California sheepmen, from Pomona on the south to Eureka on the north, were held from September 21 to November 6. These meetings were under the sponsorship of various local wool growers' organizations affiliated with the California Wool Growers Association.

They afforded every sheep grower in California an opportunity to secure the latest information on his industry without having to travel from his own community.

In attendance at all of the meetings was W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association, who reported on national and state legislative activities, California Association finances, and other matters of interest. Others in attendance at all or part of the meetings were Howard Vaughn, California Association president, who spoke on the meat situation, decontrol, and the future outlook for the lamb industry; Byron McComb, California Association vice president, who discussed predatory animal control work; and Drs. A. C. Rosenberger and Gordon Shultz, sheep disease specialists, California Department of Agriculture, who answered questions on disease control.

William E. Riter, in charge of the federal government's predatory animal control work in California, with the assistance of representatives of the California Division of Fish and Game, demonstrated proper methods of trap setting for predatory animal extermination. Assistant Secretary Marsh, National Wool Growers Association, attended the meetings in northern California and reported on the many important activities of the National Association during the past year.

The meetings were well attended and served to again remind growers of the important work being done both by their California and National Wool Growers Associations.

Public Land Sales Plan

By A. D. Brownfield and Sam C. Hyatt

Here is a statement that should command the close consideration of all users of public lands. In it A. D. Brownfield of New Mexico, a past president of the American National Live Stock Association and a member of the National Advisory Board Council of the Grazing Service, and Sam C. Hyatt, prominent cattle and sheepman of Wyoming, also a member of the National Advisory Board Council, set up a concrete method for computing the selling price of grazing lands in turning them from federal to private ownership.

DOWN through the years of development of the United States, private ownership of all lands was the policy set up by the national government. Through the homestead laws the lands that in themselves would carry the burden of self-sustenance have passed to private ownership and it is mostly the lands of supplemental character that are left, which lands are now wholly administered by the national government. In addition, for many years this policy of private ownership has been thrown in reverse and the government has been acquiring land to the detriment of the fiscal policies of the states.

Private ownership of land and development of agriculture have helped bring about our country's greatness. The soundest government is one whose citizens are fastened to the soil by private ownership. For this reason, if no other is proposed, private ownership of all federal grazing land is fostered.

We must first convince the present public land user that it is possible to own those lands and pay the annual tax bill. This tax item scares most potential land buyers—particularly those who have undergone hardships and experienced the many trying hazards that inevitably confront the livestock producer. The national livestock organizations have a big job to do to convince the skeptical ones and at the same time induce the national Congress to legis-

late and offer these lands at a figure which may ultimately get most of them on the tax rolls of the various states.

If a way could be found to place these millions of acres of grazing land upon the tax rolls of the states wherein they are located, and have tax controlling agencies with suitable authority properly to safeguard them from confiscation by exorbitant taxes, then it is a fair prediction that federal, state and county governments will all be better supported. The governors and state legislatures of the western public land states should favor legislation (national and state) that would make it possible to reap more tax revenues from lands not now bearing any of the tax burden and at the same time provide an escape from some of the burdensome taxes on the present small amount of land now carrying this load.

Some of the public land states now have laws and tax controlling agencies with suitable authority properly to safeguard land from confiscation by exorbitant taxes. Many of the states, however, are not in such a favorable position, and it will be necessary for those states to pass suitable laws before the people in those states now using and owning land would become very anxious to own any of these left-over lands at present being administered by the federal government. In many of the states the people using the Taylor Grazing Act lands have their rights to the use of those lands adjudicated and are in position to plan their operations from year to year without too much disturbance. These same people, on the other hand, realize the federal government's land policy may and can change, and has changed many times in the past, and therefore may do so again and destroy their present economic setup. To avoid this impending threat, they accept the theory of private ownership, knowing therein lies the ultimate in security of tenure.

It is our opinion that the government will have an endless job getting buyers for the greater portion of these lands unless there is some equitable system worked out by which the lands may be priced and sold, and by which they

may be subsequently assessed and taxed in the counties and states in which they live. Many proposals are being made for an equitable sale system. For that reason we outline one and urge more than casual thought be given to it.

Land suitable for nothing more than livestock grazing has only one value, and that value lies with the annual growth which may be harvested each year. Therefore, any price should be based solely on the average annual productivity calculated over 15 to 25 years' time. To get down to more understandable figures, let's work on an animal unit month, or a year-long carrying capacity basis—for once land is bought it is owned yearlong and taxes are paid by the year. The question proper to ask at this point is, who would determine the carrying capacity or the productive worth of the average annual production reduced to an animal unit basis? To be sure, this will vary with the climatic conditions from year to year. Some practical allowance must be made for this condition. At the present time through the government's range examiners and knowledge obtained from the stockmen in most areas, a fair and equitable carrying capacity has already been worked out.

As a suggestion, in order to try for a compromise on this problem we list the following example for a way to price an acre of good or poor grazing land for purchase and for tax evaluation purposes. Take the yearlong carrying capacity of any 640-acre subdivision and multiply it by, say, 10 cents, to make calculating easy for the price of one acre. Any 640-acre tract whose carrying capacity is less than 3 head yearlong is hardly worth owning, developing and paying taxes on. So, a carrying capacity of 3 head multiplied by 10 cents is 30 cents, as the price of one acre in the 640-acre tract. To buy the section, then, at that price, would cost \$192, and \$192 divided by 3 head gives \$64, the amount the buyer would have invested for each animal. Carry this same rule through to the very highest carrying capacity land yearlong and

(Continued on page 39)

"All About Lamb" — —

The following article reviews briefly the subject matter of the new reference book, "All About Lamb," which came from the press during the first week of November. This new book is sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association and published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, in whose office this review was prepared.

As the title implies, this publication covers the subject thoroughly. In addition to a fine new collection of attractive lamb recipes, it presents information on the characteristics of lamb, the identification and selection of lamb cuts, the care of lamb in the kitchen, cookery methods for all cuts, the importance of lamb in the diet, how to carve lamb and miscellaneous facts about lamb, as well as a wide variety of suggestions on building menus around lamb.

"All About Lamb" is printed in color and is attractively illustrated throughout. It will be given wide distribution among those who will gain the greatest benefit from information of this sort. Not only will it be of distinct value to the homemaker, but it can be used to advantage by women's page editors of newspapers and magazines. It will serve as an authentic text for the classroom in educational institutions.

VARIETY in meal planning and preparation can be greatly increased if homemakers become thoroughly acquainted with the many possibilities of lamb.

For several years lamb was considered a seasonal food. In recent years, developments in production, marketing and distribution have made lamb available to American consumers the year around.

Homemakers, for many years, were not familiar with the available cuts of lamb and many still need assistance in learning how to identify cuts, as well as how to cook them.

Lamb is characterized by certain distinctive features. At no definite age does lamb become mutton. The difference between lamb and mutton depends upon the changes which occur at different stages of maturity in the animal. The character, color and consistency of the flesh and bone, and, to a lesser extent, the consistency and character of the fat, determine the classification of the carcass.

The "break joint" is the most reliable indication of age. At the joint where the fore feet of the very young lambs are taken off, eight well-defined ridges which are moist, smooth and red are exposed. These bones become harder, more porous, and white as the lamb approaches the yearling stage. When the mutton stage is reached, the break joint cannot be broken. The fore feet are taken off at the round joint, below the break joint.

High-quality lamb has a smooth covering of clear, white, brittle fat over most of the exterior. A pinkish red characterizes the lean of lamb. Mutton is a deeper red. The texture of the lean is fine grained and velvety in appearance.

Lamb fat becomes firmer as the animal matures. It is creamy white or slightly pink in color, but mutton fat is white and brittle.

The "fell," a thin, paper-like covering, covers the outside surface of the lamb carcass. The fell does not affect flavor unless the meat has been aged for a long period. It should not be removed from lamb roasts, since it helps to hold in juices and to keep the original shape of the roast. For chops, however, the fell should be removed.

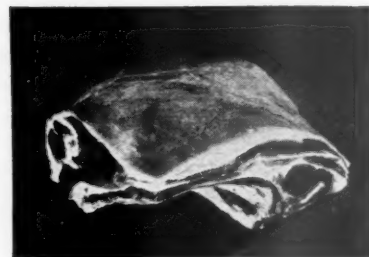
Lamb in the retail market is usually divided into shoulder, rack, loin, leg and breast.

The shoulder corresponds to the chuck of beef. It contains arm and blade bones, part of the backbone and three pairs of ribs. The meat is tender, juicy and well-flavored.

One of the most common shoulder cuts is the square-cut shoulder. This is a large, square, flat piece, with two cut surfaces. One surface shows a cross

section of the arm bone and the other the blade bone.

Due to the presence of these bones, carving is difficult. By boning the shoulder a cushion-style or a rolled shoulder roast may be made and carving is simplified.



Square Cut Shoulder

When the bones are removed for a cushion-style shoulder, a pocket for stuffing is provided. After the shoulder is stuffed, the pocket is sewed or skewered together before roasting.



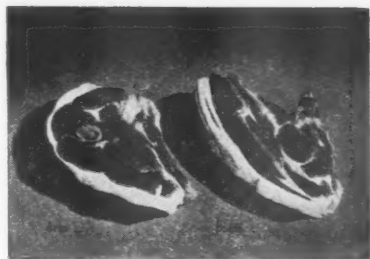
Cushion Shoulder

To make a rolled roast, the boneless shoulder is rolled and tied or skewered.



Rolled Shoulder

A variety of chops can also be made from this cut. Arm chops, cut from the arm side, contain a small round bone and rib ends.



Arm and Blade Chops

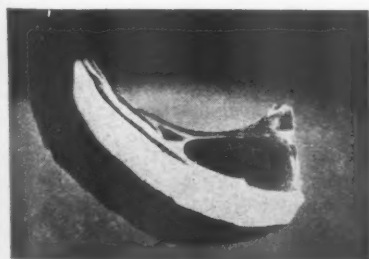
Blade chops, containing a rib bone and a portion of the blade bone, are cut from the rib side. If the size of a square cut shoulder roast is larger than desired, chops may be removed to reduce its size.

The under cut shoulder can easily be converted into attractive chops. First the ribs and vertebrae are removed. The flesh is rolled tightly together, making the rib side the face of the roll and skewers are placed one inch apart to fasten. By slicing between each skewer, chops are made. These are known as Saratoga chops.



Saratoga Chops

There are also the boneless chops which are made by slicing the boneless shoulder. Shoulder chops, like all lamb chops, may be cooked by dry heat—broiling and panbroiling.

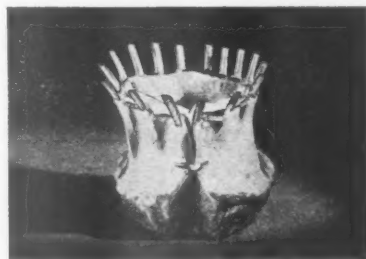


Rib Chop

The rack is the rib section and contains nine pairs of ribs. Rib and Frenched rib chops are taken from this section. Rib chops are made by splitting the rack lengthwise through the center of the vertebrae, and then slicing between the ribs.

Frenched chops are made by removing a two-inch strip of meat from the end of the rib in each chop.

The rack can also be made into a crown roast of lamb.



Crown Roast

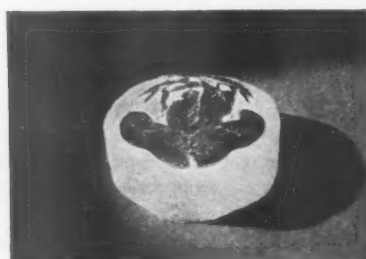
The loin corresponds to the short loin of beef. Loin chops, English chops and rolled loin roasts come from this section.

Loin chops contain the T-shaped bone and correspond to porterhouse and T-bone beef steaks.



Loin Chop

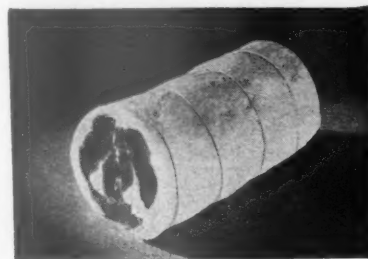
English chops, which are usually about 2 inches thick, are made by cutting through the entire width of the



English Chop

loin and removing the vertebrae. The ends are then skewered together and a half kidney may be placed on top.

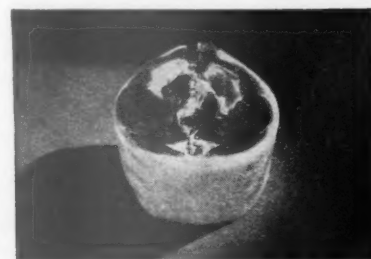
A rolled loin roast is made by boning the loin and skewering or tying the boneless loin into a compact roll.



Boneless Loin Roast

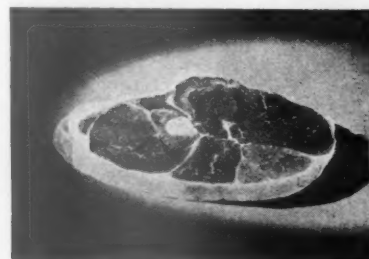
Leg of lamb is quite familiar, but few people realize the versatility of this cut. Chops, steaks or roasts may all be derived from the leg.

It is often desirable to reduce the size of the leg of lamb to make it more suitable as a roast for the small family. This can be done by making a roast from the sirloin end and the roast may be purchased bone-in or boneless.



Boneless Sirloin Roast

The size of the leg of lamb roasts may also be reduced by removing sirloin chops and leg steaks. Leg steaks are



Leg Steak

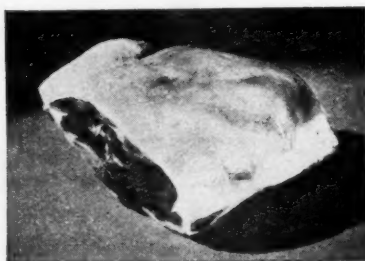
similar to beef round steaks—the round bone being the familiar means of identification.



Sirloin Chop

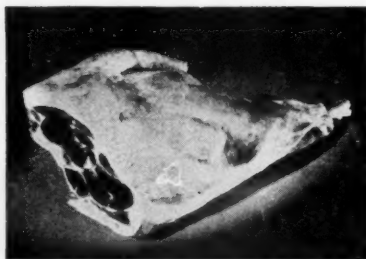
Leg of lamb roasts may be fashioned two ways—the American style and the French style.

In the American style the leg bone is removed at the knuckle joint after the meat on both sides of the bone has been loosened. A pocket is made between the fell and the flesh. Then the shank meat is folded over, tucked into the pocket, and fastened with a skewer.



American Leg

The French style is quickly prepared and attractive. Meat is removed from the bone two inches above the break joint. The Frenched leg affords a convenient handle to be grasped while carving.



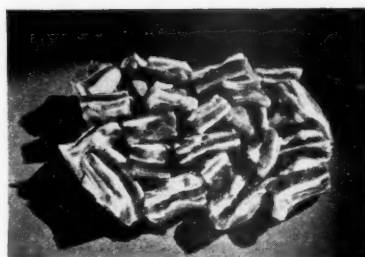
Frenched Leg

The most extensively used cuts from the lamb breast are lamb shanks and

lamb-for-stew. The breast contains twelve pairs of ribs, shank bones and breast bone.



Shank



Stew

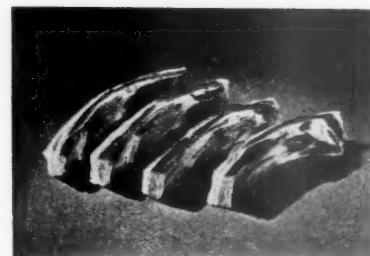
However, lamb breast can be used in many ways. Besides the shanks and the stew meat, the breast may be boned and rolled, or a pocket for stuffing may be made between the ribs and lean, opening alongside or at the flank end.



Rollled Breast

Lamb riblets are excellent for stews. They are prepared by removing the breast bone and flank. The breast is cut between the ribs, and each riblet contains the end of a rib bone.

Ground lamb from the breast helps utilize every tiny piece of meat. Ground lamb may be shaped into patties or



Riblets

loaves and prepared in a variety of ways.



Loaf

To look and to taste its best, lamb, like all meat, should be cooked properly. Three important steps in lamb cookery are: (1) Cook according to cut; (2) always use low temperature; and (3) avoid overcooking.

Cookery methods are largely determined by the tenderness of the meat cut. Almost all lamb cuts are tender; therefore, they may be cooked by dry heat—roasting, broiling and panbroiling.

Large cuts from the leg, shoulder, rib and loin may be roasted. Chops or steaks from these cuts may be broiled or panbroiled. The less-tender cuts from the breast, shanks, and neck are cooked by the moist heat methods, braising and simmering. Moist heat helps tenderize the connective tissue.

Lamb, like all meat, should always be cooked at low temperature. By cooking slowly, there is less shrinkage, the lamb is tenderer and juicier.

Large lamb cuts are most delicious if roasted. They are always cooked medium to well done. The outside of a well prepared lamb roast is crisp and golden brown. The cut is plump and juicy. The interior of the roast is an even, grayish brown, and tender. Lamb

should always be served either piping hot or cold, never lukewarm.

How to Roast

1. Season with salt and pepper, if desired.
2. Place fat side up on rack in open roasting pan.
3. Insert meat thermometer.
4. Roast in slow oven—300° F.
5. Add no water. Do not cover. Do not baste.
6. Roast to desired degree of doneness.

Lamb chops are particularly delicious and attractive when broiled. The flavor is better if the chops are cooked medium or well-done. There should be no trace of pink, but the interior should be juicy and grayish brown if cooked well-done. By using a medium broiling temperature the chops will be tender and puffy and evenly browned on the outside.

How to Broil

1. Set the oven regulator for broiling.
2. Place meat 2 to 3 inches from heat.
3. Broil until the top of meat is brown.
4. Season with salt and pepper.
5. Turn the meat and brown the other side.
6. Season and serve at once.

Panbroiling differs from broiling in that the heat is transmitted to the meat from the hot metal of the frying-pan rather than directly. This method is quite convenient if only a few chops or a small steak are to be cooked.

How to Panbroil

1. Place meat in heavy frying-pan. Cook slowly.
2. Do not add fat or water. Do not cover.
3. Turn occasionally to insure even cooking.
4. Pour fat from pan as it accumulates.
5. Brown meat on both sides.
6. Do not overcook. Season.

Less-tender cuts of lamb are made tenderer by braising. The more tender cuts may also be prepared by braising to introduce variety in flavor. Well-prepared braised dishes are nicely browned, the flavor is delicious and the meat is tender and juicy.

How to Braise

1. Brown meat on all sides in hot fat in heavy utensil.

2. Season with salt and pepper.
3. Add small amount of liquid, if necessary.
4. Cover tightly.
5. Cook at simmering temperature until tender.

Stewing and simmering refer to the same type of cookery method. However, the difference depends upon the size of the meat cut being prepared. Stewing designates that the meat is simmered in liquid in small, uniform, pieces.

Whether the cut is large or small, the finished product should be tender, juicy, and, if a large cut, hold together when sliced. Always remember, meat is never boiled.

How to Make a Stew

1. Cut meat in 1- to 2-inch cubes.
2. Brown on all sides in hot lard, if desired.
3. Season with salt and pepper.
4. Cover with water and cover kettle tightly.
5. Cook slowly until done.
6. Add vegetables just long enough before serving to be cooked.

How to Simmer Large Cuts

1. Cover meat with hot or cold water.
2. Season with salt and pepper. Cover kettle tightly.
3. Cook slowly. Allow to simmer, not boil.
4. Add vegetables, if desired, just long enough before serving to be cooked.

Facts About Lamb

Lamb is no longer a seasonal food. Modern marketing methods and refrigeration have combined to make lamb available every month of the year. Its mild but distinctive flavor blends well with a large variety of other foods. Left-over lamb is really quite a treat if served in a salad, as lamb a la king, in a sandwich, or in the many kinds of meat pies. Lamb is easily and completely digested. Like other meat, its fat content causes slower digestion, but at the same time provides satiety value. Ninety-seven to ninety-eight per cent of the protein and 95 to 96 per cent of the fat are utilized by the body. Nearly all cuts of lamb are tender and may be cooked by dry heat methods. Lamb

shanks, slices from the neck and the breast, which have more connective tissue, are braised or cooked in water to make them tender. Regardless of the cookery method used, lamb should be cooked at low temperature. Long, slow cooking develops the mild, rich flavor of lamb. And there's more meat, because there's less shrinkage! Searing does not hold in juices. To brown lamb the "best way," brown it slowly. Searing increases the loss of fat and juices from roasts. To cook lamb just to the desired degree of doneness, use a meat thermometer. This insures an accurate measure of doneness and eliminates guesswork. There's no overcooking if you watch the meat thermometer! For a roast leg of lamb that holds its shape, is juicy and roasts in the shortest time possible, do not remove the "fell"—that paper-like covering. The fell does not impair the flavor and a juicy plump roast is assured if the correct roasting instructions are followed. Serve piping hot lamb on warmed plates and cold lamb on cold plates, but never serve lamb lukewarm! Tradition has it that something mint is always served with lamb. But, many tart jellies and spiced fruits are equally delicious and attractive accompaniments. Just a few ideas on fruit accompaniments are baked apples, cranberry relish, minted grapefruit, and broiled peach halves. An established "twosome" on most menus is lamb and peas. But any number of vegetables combine to make just as appetizing a flavor and color combination. Green beans, broccoli, 5-minute cabbage, Harvard beets, carrots, tomatoes and onions merit a place on the lamb menu, too. Lamb should always be carved across the grain. This shortens the fibers and makes more desirable servings. Store lamb properly! Uncooked lamb should be stored uncovered (or loosely covered with wax paper), and cooked lamb tightly covered, in the coldest part of the refrigerator. The surface of uncooked meat is permitted to dry a little, since this retards bacterial growth. Bones and trimmings should never be discarded. They are easily converted into nourishing and palatable broths and soups.

Lamb can be made into sizzling chops, juicy roasts, tender braised dishes or spicy stews, which are nutritious and tasty, too.

Livestock Now Fly!

WHILE livestock graze contentedly on meadowland and ranges, apparently undisturbed by aerial traffic, flying for some of them or their progeny is definitely not an idle dream. In fact, it is a realization at present. From the South comes word of the first large shipment of sheep by air: 1000 head of purebred Rambouillet ewe lambs to be flown from San Angelo, Texas, to Guatemala, Central America.

Purchased by Enrique Asturias, ranchman and coffee plantation owner, and his nephew, Antonio Nejara, from the Marshall Montgomery ranch near Ozona, Texas, these "top" ewe lambs were trucked to San Angelo about October 25, sheared and vaccinated, and then loaded out at the rate of one plane load a day, or about 250 head. Planes used in the transportation of the lambs were American Airline Skyfreighters. One load of Rambouillet rams purchased from Victor Pierce of Ozona, Texas, will also be flown to Guatemala.

The flights are non-stop. A lead goat was used to bring the sheep up the chute into the pens in the plane which were anchored down by a heavy rope netting.

Quality stock is now being frequently transported by air. The nation's champion butterfat producer, Western Glow Butterfat Maryann, was recently flown by the United Airlines from Seattle to Chicago for a big Guernsey sale.

"The 1400-pound cow, valued at \$17,000 and insured for the trip for \$25,000, took the air early one morning, was milked in Denver during a refueling stop and arrived in Chicago shortly afternoon as fit as a fiddle," says an official of United Air Lines. Speaking further on the subject of livestock transportation by air, he states:

"Probably the first animals to fly on the wings of man-made transport planes were dogs and other pets. They made good air travelers, and the experience in shipping dogs by air served to point the way for shipment of prize stock of all kinds.

Valuable breeding dogs, show dogs and registered puppies from prominent kennels have been flown to points all over the country. Chief requirement is that they must be crated, as must all animals shipped by air—chiefly to simplify handling. Once aboard the plane, animals need little care while in

the air. Flying time generally is short enough to be "between-meals" for the animals, eliminating the necessity for carrying specially prepared food and water.

"Breeders have found that air freight service allows them to ship animals to distance points with no fear of 'travel fatigue.' Transportation also becomes a minor, instead of a major problem to exhibitors.

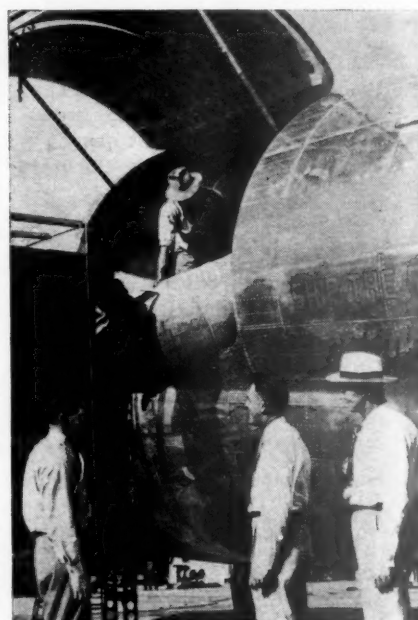
"Baby chicks, lobsters, turkeys and turkey poults, racing pigeons, valuable live mink and even horses have been United Air Lines Cargoliner passengers in recent weeks. Other items of air cargo range from the commonplace to the unusual.

"For volume shipments of 16,000 pounds coast to coast, the United's rates are as low as 17½ cents a pound. These volume rates apply to the total poundage of individual shipments made in any 24-hour period. Adoption of this low tariff schedule was a result of United's experience in tailoring its air freight operations to suit the needs of shippers—from 25 pounds up to plane-load or more. Innovations such as enlarged cargo doors, temperature controls, electric winches and new tie-down procedures all increase the versatility of the airplane. Substantially faster service has been made possible as airline fleets are expanded and new high-speed, four-engined planes reduce coast-to-coast transit time to a matter of a few hours.

Also from the Slick Airways, Inc., nation-wide contract airfreight carrier,



Time out for Milking! Arriving in Denver at 9 a.m. by air freight on her way from Seattle to Chicago, Western Glow Butterfat Maryann was milked on board while the plane was refueled. Left to right: Captain Richard B. Cooley, pilot; Cleo Barnes, United Air Lines employee, and Maryann, the cow.



Loading lambskins at San Antonio, Texas, for shipment to Newark, New Jersey.

comes an interesting story of the shipping of 10,000 pounds of lambskins weekly this fall from the Nelson Tanning Company of San Antonio, Texas, to Newark, New Jersey. The processed skins are carefully packed into bales of 100 pounds each and then netted down in the huge cargo cabin of Slicks Airfreighters, which can carry 5½ tons each. The Nelson Company is reported as shipping 100 per cent of its output by air. Time involved in the shipments is ten hours.

Wool Council Reviews

Analysis of Australian Clip

FOR the first time an analysis of the different types and grades of wool produced in an average year in Australia has been compiled by the Australian Wool Realization Commission. The statement, which was made public October 14, 1946, by the American Wool Council, is now being released in Australia by the Commission to all branches of the Australian wool trade and to the Australian press.

The Commission's statement reveals a number of pertinent facts, says the Council. The principal one is that of the total average annual Australian wool clip of approximately 1,000,000,000 grease pounds, not more than between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 pounds represents grades of 60-64s to 70s and finer, the types of wool particularly suitable for American wool textile manufacturers' requirements. There are little, if any, of these fine wools in the Australian stockpile of 1,968,000,000 pounds. Not only American but world requirements must be met largely from the current clip. It is this fact, which is re-

sponsible for the continuing advances in prices which are being shown at the present auctions.

The balance of the average clip consists of varying quantities of combing and carding wools, grading from 50s and below up to 58s and 60s. The 64s to 70s and finer, consisting of Noble and French combing wools, include grades which are free, or practically free, of burrs, and which also contain light or heavy burrs. An appreciable quantity of these latter wools are more adaptable to Continental than American use, further decreasing the quantity of Australian fine wools available to meet this country's requirement.

Carding wools, including 60s and better, and fine, medium and coarse crossbreds, average 150,000,000 grease pounds annually. These fine wools are of negligible interest to American buyers, practically all of them going to European mills. The figures given in the analysis which are expressed in bales, averaging 300 pounds, and which represent a single year of "normal production," are higher in all categories, than is the current clip for 1946. Due to the recent long-drawn-out and destructive drought, the Australian clip this year does not exceed 900,000,000

pounds, and the quantity of fine wools is less than that of previous years.

Scarcity of Fine Wools

Statement Released by the American Wool Council, October 25, 1946

DESPITE the reported world surplus of apparel wools, American wool textile manufacturers are threatened in 1947 with an acute shortage of the fine wools required to meet the traditional preferences and requirements of the American public.

The basic reason for this entirely unexpected and critical situation is the increasing dependence of the American public upon foreign sources of supply, a total of 25,000 miles away, for a large part of its increasing wool requirements. American wool growers are today producing less wool than they did twenty-five years ago, whereas wool consumption has increased from 600 million to one billion pounds annually. The decline in domestic wool production has resulted chiefly from importations into this country of Australasian wools at prices below the American wool growers' costs of production. As a result wool growing in this country has declined from 475 million pounds in 1942 to 287 million in 1946, and this decline will continue in 1947.

The immediate reason for the expected shortage of fine combing wools is that the 1945 and 1946 Australian clip, comprising a total of 800 million pounds, contains only approximately 500 million pounds which are desirable for the American trade. These fine wools are now being almost hysterically bid for by European Continental manufacturers in the first public auctions being held in Melbourne and Sydney since the outbreak of the war. Not only is the Australian 1945-46 clip 200 million pounds short of normal, but the average percentage of fine wools has been reduced as a result of one of the most tragic droughts in Australia's history during 1945, which is still continuing in some parts of the country. There are little or no fine combing wools in the huge Australasian stockpile. The United States used 90 per cent or more

BROAD CLASSIFICATION OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL CLIP BASED ON A SINGLE YEAR OF NORMAL PRODUCTION

All Figures Shown are in bales (average wt. 300 lbs.)			70s & finer	60/64s to 64/70s	58s to 60s	50s to 56s	Below 50s	TOTALS
NOBLE COMBING	Spinners Fleece	Free or Practically free	31,074	151,268	39,080	20,162	3,326	244,910
	Good Topmaking Fleece	Light burr	63,021	616,864	190,314	96,129	16,528	982,856
	Average Topmaking Fleece	Heavy burr	886	20,497	7,569	3,140	409	32,500
	Super pieces	Light burr	5,572	160,662	78,068	18,678	2,208	265,178
		Heavy burr	239	17,560	14,118	4,525	1,121	37,563
		Free or						
	Average pieces	Light burr	1,966	31,694	5,178	1,889	311	41,038
		Heavy burr	7,267	190,445	88,220	24,599	1,738	312,269
TOTAL:			111,006	1,257,550	454,113	176,145	25,982	2,024,796
FRENCH COMBING	Fleece	Light burr	22,469	66,615	1,789	—	—	90,873
		Heavy burr	361	3,711	366	—	—	4,438
	Pieces	Light burr	7,742	186,747	49,188	19,178	2,335	265,190
		Heavy burr	1,107	96,793	17,292	4,560	514	120,266
TOTAL:			31,679	353,866	68,635	23,738	2,849	480,767
60s & up Comeback Med. & fine Xbred Coarse								
CARDING WOOLS	Fleece & pieces	Free	21,334	49	—	—	—	21,383
		Odd burr	4,125	1,030	—	—	—	5,155
		Carbonising	70,351	21,888	821	—	—	93,060
	Lambs	Free	7,427	4,150	184	—	—	11,761
		Odd burr	16,243	10,845	469	—	—	27,557
		Carbonising	27,262	26,408	1,744	—	—	55,414
	Locks & Crutchings	Free	4,966	2,362	129	—	—	6,557
		Odd burr	45,132	16,114	671	—	—	61,917
TOTAL:			139,066	74,235	3,859	—	—	217,160
TOTAL:			335,006	157,081	7,877	—	—	499,964
			Grand Total: 3,005,527					

Issued by the Australian Wool Realization Commission, Melbourne.—October 1946.

of current Australian fine wools from 1942 to 1945 for military and civilian apparel. American 1946 purchases of these wools were limited only because of an embargo by Australia against the American market as previous world users again sought their wools.

American Buyers Outbid

The largest contingent of American wool dealers and representatives of American mills ever to attend Australian wool auctions is present there today, but until yesterday they were helpless against the spirited bidding of Continental buyers, especially representatives of Belgian and French mills who are paying the highest prices recorded for fine wools. American buyers were limited in their bids by OPA price ceilings based on 1941 prices which were from 35 to 50 per cent below prices being presently paid. On Thursday OPA lifted this limitation.

Our Australian correspondent cables that even the heavily subsidized Australian wool textile manufacturers whose growth is sedulously fostered by the Government have been outbid by Continental buyers.

The finer the wool, the greater the increase over 1945 British issue prices. Free or lightly burred 60s and 64s wool is bringing at least 25 to 35 per cent more than last year. The so-called "super" wools, 70s and up, are bringing from 45 to 50 per cent more than 1945 prices. What wools of these types have been offered, have been sold at from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per pound clean weight, and indications are they will go higher. The market is firm, and the Continental demand seems unlimited. Lamb's wool, 50s-56s, is going 35 per cent higher than 1945 and lamb's wool, 64s and finer, is expected to be 50 per cent higher.

Cape Wools Advance 35 Per Cent

Greatly disturbed by the shortage of desirable American-type wools, buyers have turned their attention to the Cape wools of South Africa, which produces approximately 250 million pounds of wool annually. Only a percentage of these wools are desirable for the American market, and their usage is limited due to their marked felting qualities. In response to a query as to the situation regarding the availability of these wools, the Council has received the following comment:

"Quotations in South Africa repeat the situation in Australia. The markup last week (October 14) went up by leaps and bounds, and prices are now about 33½ per cent above the old export issue prices. The shortage of free wools in Australia being so acute, buyers have turned to South Africa. The selection in South Africa is still good but is expected to diminish shortly."

The Domestic Situation

The present stockpile of domestic

wools, representing previous clips since 1942 and the present 1946 clip—all purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation to save the American wool growing industry from actual extinction—now amounts to a little more than 400 million pounds. On the basis of an expected consumption of approximately one billion pounds of wool in 1947, this stockpile, even though all of it were adaptable to the country's varied fine wool requirements, plus the amount of wool this country will be able to buy abroad, may fall short of domestic manufacturing requirements.

The Domestic Market

TO MEET the legal requirements that commodities handled by it must not be sold below parity, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced on October 8, that selling prices for domestic wools would be raised 1½ cents per grease pound, on the average, on October 14. On the clean basis, the increase on three-eighths blood wools is about 3 cents per pound; on half blood, 4 cents; and fine wool, 5 cents.

Numerous changes were also made to bring the selling price differentials about on a basis with those existing when domestic wools were selling in a free market. Original bag wools are now priced a little under territory wools on a clean basis due to their higher noilage. A distinction was also made on re-sale prices between bright and semi-bright wools. Short fleece wools heretofore priced above territory wools which retarded their sale are now offered at prices in better relationship to territory prices.

This is the first upward adjustment during the year. Reductions made in November, 1945, and February and August this year average about 8 cents a pound, grease basis.

In anticipation of this increase, mills stepped up purchases, buying from 50 to 70 million pounds from the time of the announcement that the increase was coming to October 14. Since the effective date of the price increase, sales have slowed down.

A meeting was held in Boston on October 23, 1946, according to the Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, between officials of that De-

partment and the wool trade to discuss the selling of the C. C. C. wools.

Handlers were informed that the C. C. C. has no intention of lowering, in the near future, the general price level at which their wools may be sold, but all selling prices will be subject to advance without notice. It was indicated that no immediate changes would be made in the general method under which this wool is being sold through handlers, although selling methods are to be reviewed during the next three months to determine the need for improvement in the merchandising methods.

Latent Strong Demand

The "latent demand for domestic wool is believed strong," the Commercial Bulletin (10-19-46) states. Principal factor supporting this opinion is the world-wide scarcity of fine wools. Reductions in Australian flocks through drought and the serious liquidation of our own flocks since 1942 are showing up glaringly in the current clips.

This situation is covered concisely in two releases of the American Wool Council during the month, both of which are printed in this issue. The analysis of the composition of the Australian wool clip which the American Wool Council presents in one article shows that only about one-half of it is suitable for use by textile manufacturers in this country. This situation, coupled with the fact that fine wools in both Australian and United States stockpiles are pretty well cleaned up,

(Continued on page 33)

Wool Growers Have Their Own Core Tests

By Alexander Johnston, Acting Head,
Department of Wool Technology
University of Wyoming

DURING the past shearing season, wool growers in Wyoming were able for the first time to obtain immediate shrinkage information about their clips through the application of the coring system.

Coring work has been under way since 1943 in connection with the government wool purchase program. The work was done by the Wool Division, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Because the coring method was deemed entirely experimental during this period, it was not considered desirable to release general wool shrinkage data based on the method until the system had been developed to the point of practical reliability.

In April, 1946, the Wool Department of the University of Wyoming launched a limited core testing program in the field in which 34 lots of wool, representing 21 Wyoming clips, were sampled by the most up-to-date coring method. The project was necessarily limited in extent because of the lack of trained personnel and equipment. For this reason, although the service could be obtained by any wool grower, it was decided not to solicit patronage, but rather to await the requests of the wool growers themselves.

Only clips purported to be original bag and graded lines from clips were tested. This was necessary because only one shrinkage can be obtained from each aggregate core sample according to present methods. In order to qualify for a core test the wool grower was required, (1) to set aside certain spaced bags of wool in the order they were packed at shearing time, (2) to transport these bags to a source of electric power so that the coring machine could be operated, and (3) to provide supplementary labor to core the bags.

Coring wool on the platform during loading of a railroad car. Photo by Berry Duff, Extension Wool and Sheep Specialist, Colorado A&M College.



The rules for selection of these representative spaced bags were as follows:

Total Number of Bags in Clip or Line	Bags to be set Aside for Core Sampling	Total Number of Bags to be cored
10 to 25 bags	Every bag	10 to 25 bags
26 to 50 bags	Every 2nd bag	13 to 25 bags
51 to 75 bags	Every 3rd bag	17 to 25 bags
76 to 100 bags	Every 4th bag	19 to 25 bags
101 to 150 bags	Every 5th bag	20 to 30 bags
Over 151 bags	Every 5th bag	30 to — bags

These rules were applicable to both ewe and yearling ewe wools. Because a decrease in the number of bags selected from a clip would cause a decrease in the reliability of the results, each grower was cautioned not to make any such reductions from the numbers specified above.

After the bags were transported by the wool grower to a source of electric power they were core sampled. It was found practicable to core sample the various clips under widely different conditions. They were sampled, (1) at the shearing shed immediately after shearing, (2) in the wool warehouse, (3) on the railroad platform as the cars were being loaded, and (4) in the railroad car as loading was in progress. It was found practicable to operate two coring crews at the same time working on either one lot or on two separate lots. It was found that under the best possible sampling conditions a sample could be taken from a clip in 1½ hours.

The following core shrinkage results were obtained:

Ewe Wool

Fine	½ Blood
% Shrinkage	% Shrinkage
61.76	62.72
60.17	61.54
61.76	66.42
69.54	68.42
69.53	68.47
64.86	64.66
71.30	
67.43	3/8 Blood
65.77	% Shrinkage
63.50	57.71
71.05	63.57
67.75	66.80
65.07	
69.92	¼ Blood
68.68	% Shrinkage
64.77	63.58
65.70	
66.43	
59.42	
61.15	
69.59	

1947
A NEW SEASON OF
"CORE TESTING"
FOR WOOL SHRINKAGE



for test. Test results were wired promptly to the growers, giving them shrinkage figures prior to consignment . . . information they never had before.

For the seasons to come, we have plans for more extensive sampling facilities throughout the west, making the benefits of the "Core Test" available to more growers than ever before.

Our representatives, Berry Duff and Herb Block, will be at the National Convention in January. See them there, or write for further information on testing grease wool for shrinkage.

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Yearling Ewe Wool

Fine	½ Blood
% Shrinkage	% Shrinkage
65.29	58.59
3/8 Blood	
% Shrinkage	
55.90	

It should be noted that the range of shrinkage in the Fine Ewe wools ran from 59.42 to 71.30 per cent, a difference of 11.88 per cent; the range in the Half Blood Ewe wools ran from 61.54 to 68.47 per cent, a difference of 6.93 per cent; and in the Three-eighths Blood Ewe wools the range ran from 57.71 to 66.80 per cent, a difference of 9.09 per cent.

These differences represent considerable variation in the values of the clips and graded lines. For the Fine Ewe wools (Class 3A) a range of 11.88 per cent shrinkage represents a difference of 14¼ cents per pound in the grease; for the Half Blood Ewe wools (Class 8A) the above range of differences of 6.93 per cent means a spread in value of 8¼ cents per pound in the grease; and in the Three-eighths Blood Ewe wools (Class 9A) the above difference

of 9.09 per cent represents a difference in value of approximately 10 cents per pound in the grease.

The core samples were shipped by railway express to a well-known commercial wool testing laboratory in the East. Within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the samples the shrinkage results had been wired to the wool grower, and a certified shrinkage report was also dispatched immediately by air mail. Only from eight to eleven days elapsed from the time of coring until the wool grower received the shrinkage test results. Such information is always considered confidential. Only the wool grower, the commercial testing company and the Wool Department of the University of Wyoming knew the test results, and the information was considered by the two agencies as being the private property of the wool grower.

The application of the core sampling method of grease wool shrinkage determination is stimulating a consciousness of true wool values hitherto unrealized by wool growers. They are beginning to understand that actual differences in value can be comparatively great within a wool growing district, and that clips of similar grade grown on adjacent ranges can differ

significantly in intrinsic value. But perhaps the most important facts brought out by the work of this project are that a wool grower can now obtain core shrinkage tests of his clip within approximately eleven days from the time of coring, and that these results are known only to himself and to the agencies performing the test for him. Thus, by gaining knowledge of his product, the wool grower can obtain a more equitable value for it than he was able to prior to this practical application of the coring system.

Now that the practicability of the coring test for wool shrinkage determination has been demonstrated it will be to the wool grower's advantage to market his product through commercial agencies which, by employing the core test, will increase the efficiency of their marketing functions for his benefit. Wool clips and graded lots can easily be core tested at the wool warehouse if proper selection of representative bags is made. Two commercial wool testing laboratories have now been instituted in Boston which are fully prepared to render adequate and impartial service in the core testing of grease wool for the wool grower.

... A REPORT TO AMERICA'S
WOOL GROWERS

Core Testing of grease wool for shrinkage is a progressive step in the marketing of raw wool . . . fair to both buyer and seller. We can say with assurance: "Core Testing" is here to stay!

It has been effectively demonstrated that wool clips can be sampled at the shearing shed immediately after shearing is finished, in the wool storage warehouse, on the railroad loading platform while the clip is being loaded in the cars, and even in the railroad car as the bags are being stacked. Many lots were sampled, principally in Wyoming, Montana, and Texas, and were forwarded to our Boston laboratories

Market Lambs

By G. Curtis Hughes
Montana Wool Laboratory and
Agriculture Experiment Station

The crossbreeding experiments for lamb production on which this article is based were conducted while Mr. G. Curtis Hughes was in charge of the experimental sheep at the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Montana State College from 1938 to 1942. In 1943, Mr. Hughes became secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association, serving until 1944, when he entered the U. S. Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant, (j.g.). On his return to private life early this spring, Mr. Hughes was appointed supervisor of the new Montana Wool Laboratory in charge of wool research in connection with the Experiment Station flock of 2500 breeding ewes of Rambouillet, Targhee and Columbia breeding.

A bulletin covering the crossbreeding experiments has been prepared by Mr. Hughes and will be available sometime this winter.

DURING the ten-year period 1934 through 1943, Montana produced annually an average of 2,185,000 lambs. During this same period 450,000 ewes with lambs were run on high mountain ranges. On these ranges, where there is usually an abundance of green feed during the summer months, the ewes maintain high milk production, finishing the lambs by weaning time. Thus it is economically sound to force the lambs to early maturity and reach market weight and finish at four and one-half to five months of age. Crossing two breeds is practiced to produce faster gains, earlier maturity and higher quality. Since Rambouillet ewes are the hardest and most prevalent sheep in Montana, this project was designed to test which breeds combine with the Rambouillet to the best advantage for the express purpose of producing market lambs. The lambs were produced during the years 1938 through 1942.

Five popular breeds of sires were mated with five lots of evenly selected ewes. Each lot of approximately 120 ewes was rotated annually so each was mated with each breed of sire during the five years of the experiment. To avoid any particular influence each

Growth Data				
Breed of Sire	Average Gain on Forest Lbs.	Average Lamb Gain from birth To Weaning Lbs.	Average Daily Gain on Forest Lbs.	Average Daily Gain from birth To Weaning Lbs.
Suffolk	28.14	66.26	.529	.524
Hampshire	26.83	63.83	.504	.493
Columbia	26.61	62.45	.500	.533
Corriedale	25.01	58.54	.471	.507
Romney Marsh	24.22	56.54	.455	.471

Carcass Data					CARCASS GRADES				
Breed of Sire	No. Carcasses	Average Selling Weight Lbs.	Average Carcass Wt. Cold	% Carcass Yield Cold	C H O I C E	G O O D	M E D.	C O M M O N	P L A I N
Suffolk	291	84.25	41.60	49.38	4	152	124	11	
Hampshire	257	82.38	39.78	48.27	8	115	129	2	3
Columbia	112	83.27	39.02	46.90	1	35	60	15	1
Corriedale	94	80.11	38.61	48.66		44	40	8	1
Rom. Marsh	104	77.91	37.76	48.06		53	49	1	1

Production Data								
Breed of Sire	No. of Ewes Bred	No. Lambs Weaned	No. Fat Lambs	% Fat Lambs Weaned	Av. Wt. Lambs Weaned—Lbs.	Av. Wt. Lambs Fat—Lbs.	Total Weaning Wt.—Lbs.	Lbs. Lamb Weaned per Ewe
Suffolk	586	570	300	52.63	76.92	85.49	43,486	74.82
Hampshire	587	592	262	44.26	74.27	83.05	43,970	74.91
Columbia	589	605	182	30.08	72.58	85.31	43,911	74.55
Corriedale	590	623	135	21.67	68.28	82.89	43,541	72.10
Romney Marsh	586	645	119	18.45	66.75	80.31	43,057	73.48

group of three rams was used for only one breeding season.

The lambs were born during the last half of April; run on the national forest approximately 53 days and weaned about the 25th of August. At weaning time the lambs were approximately 122 days old. This age is about 20 days less than most commercially raised lambs. The national forest range is located on the east slope of the Bridger Mountains, 25 miles north of Bozeman, Montana. This range rises in elevation from 6500 to 8500 feet, drains into the Shields River and has a typical mountain type cover of grass, weeds and timber.

The lambs were weighed at birth, about the first of July when entering the national forest and upon removal

from the forest range. The average gain on the forest shows a spread of approximately four pounds between the high and low group. The average gain from birth to weaning for the same two groups shows a spread of nearly ten pounds. This gain is reflected in the average daily gain for each group with the Suffolk highest and the Romney Marsh lowest. It is interesting to note that the three whiteface groups made greater daily gains from birth to the first of July while the two blackface groups made greater gains while on the national forest.

The number of carcasses does not include milk-fat ewe lambs retained as breeding stock. All lambs were marketed in Chicago, except in 1942 when



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the lambs were marketed in South St. Paul. All carcasses were graded by a lamb grader of the Marketing Service, U.S.D.A.

Summary

During the five years, 2,938 ewes were bred, 3,035 lambs weaned and 998 lambs were fat. One third of all lambs weaned were fat with the blackface crosses producing 48 per cent compared to 23 per cent for the whiteface lambs.

The lamb production for each group in quantity is very similar but varies greatly in quality. Total production of weaning weight or pounds of lamb per ewe bred is surprisingly close while the carcass grades of each group decrease in quality with a decrease in weaning weight, except the Columbia cross.

The ability of each breed cross to make fast, economical gains is demonstrated in the comparison of average gains.

The final test of meat production shows the two blackface crosses to be superior for average carcass weights and grades.

This experiment shows that the heaviest animals at birth are the heaviest at weaning, making greater total gains and have the heaviest carcasses.

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Lamb Market Affairs

THE most interesting feature of the livestock markets in October was the trend of prices following President Truman's abandonment of livestock and meat controls on October 15. As was to be expected, lamb prices, in line with other livestock values, skyrocketed to an all-time high. Lambs on the Chicago market during the week of decontrol reached \$28, and at Denver, \$27.75 was paid.

More significant than this, however, is the fact that within less than a week after decontrol, these skyrocketing lamb prices started moving in the other direction, namely downward. The old, old law of supply and demand still works. The Lamb Industry Committee in its testimony before the Decontrol Board last August, pointed out this fact.

It is also significant that some other facts supporting decontrol, set forth by the Lamb Industry Committee in its August testimony, were facts also used by President Truman in his decontrol announcement of October 14. For instance, the Lamb Industry Committee stated that their principal objection to both ceilings and subsidies as handled by the O.P.A. was that they limited production of meat. President Truman in his announcement stated that decontrol of meat was the "only remedy" for the shortage.

The Lamb Industry Committee in its August testimony further pointed out the existence of brazen disregard for O.P.A. regulations during the control period. In President Truman's statement, he noted "reports of widespread disregard and violation of price control law."

Markets, Week Ending October 5

The twelve principal livestock markets had a total of 301,600 sheep and lambs on sale for the week ending October 5. This was an increase of 1600 head over the previous week. The run at Denver was quite heavy, with the fall range movement at its peak. Feeder buyers were active contenders for range lambs. Slaughter lambs closed the week, generally, on a steady to 75 cents

higher basis. Good and choice slaughter lambs sold on various markets from \$17.50 to \$20. The price trend on slaughter ewes was steady to 50 cents higher than the previous week, with most good and choice grades selling at \$8.50 to \$9.50, although up to \$10.25 was paid in Chicago for some choice 107-pound natives. Many loads of common to medium western ewes sold from \$7.50 to \$8.25. Feeding lambs sold steady to 25 cents higher, with good and choice kinds selling from \$17.25 to \$18 and a top of \$18.25 paid at both Omaha and Denver. Solid-mouth breeding ewes brought \$8.50 to \$10.50 and yearling breeding ewes sold from \$16 to \$16.50 on the South St. Paul market.

Week Ending October 12

Receipts at the twelve principal markets were approximately 27,000 head

under the previous week, partly due to smaller receipts of Colorado range lambs at Denver. Western lambs were scarce at some corn belt markets, but receipts of mature ewes continued at a seasonably high level. Good and choice slaughter lambs sold from \$18.50 to a week's top in Chicago of \$20.50, the latter price paid for choice natives. Good and choice western lambs at Denver reached \$19.65. At Sioux City, choice 111-pound Idahos with Number 1 and fall-shorn pelts brought \$19.35 and most good and choice yearlings with Number 1 and fall-shorn pelts a price range of \$16 to \$17. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$9 to \$10.50; common and medium ewes at \$7.50 to \$9. Good and choice western feeding lambs sold at \$17.50 to \$18.25, while at Denver some mixed fat and feeding lambs were purchased at \$18.40 and \$18.50. At South St. Paul, good and choice native and Dakota feeders brought \$15 to \$16.50. Solid-mouth

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1946	1945
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First Nine Months	15,017,705	15,623,924
Week Ended	Oct. 26	Oct. 27
Slaughter at 32 Centers	430,321	377,684
Chicago Average Lamb Prices:		
Good and Choice	\$ 21.50	\$14.68*
Medium and Good	17.82	13.40*
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	56.50	26.50**
Good, 30-40 pounds	54.00	25.00**
Commercial, All Weights	49.00	23.00**

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered—September

Average live weight (pounds)	90.4	93.8
Average yield (per cent)	46.5	46.1
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers (\$)	15.14	10.10

Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

Cattle	360,000	1,358,000
Calves	364,000	666,000
Hogs	438,000	1,922,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,200,000	1,658,000

*In addition to this, producers received a subsidy of \$2.15 for lambs over 90 pounds and \$1.50 for 65- to 90-pound lambs.

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

TOP MAKERS

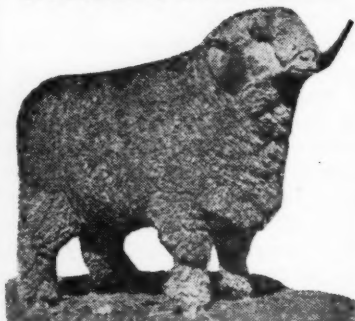
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R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY

Wool Merchants

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RAMBOUILLETS



American Rambouillets are the all-important range sheep of the West, producing an excellent quality of both fine wool and mutton. They are hardy, long lived, heavy shearers, early "lambers" and their herding and grazing qualities are a notable feature.

Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

For literature and breeders' list write:

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SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
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Suffolks lead in experimental tests in production, grading and quality of carcass.

For information write the
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Tradition in
Western
Hospitality**

A Hotel famed for fine food,
luxurious rooms and friendly
lobby. Visit us.

THE HOTEL UTAH

Guy Toombes, Managing Director

breeding ewes sold on the markets during the week at \$9 to \$10.

Week Ending October 19

As mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, under this first week of decontrol, an all-time high of \$28 was paid for lambs on the Chicago market. Eight loads of good and choice 88-pound Colorado lambs reached \$27.75 at Denver. At the week end, woolled slaughter lamb prices were 50 cents to \$4.25 higher. The bulk of the good and choice woolled slaughter lambs sold from \$20 to \$26. Shorn lambs with Number 1 and 2 pelts sold from \$19.50 to \$25 at corn belt markets and good and choice yearlings brought \$18 to \$22.50. In spite of spectacular gains early in the week, slaughter ewe prices at some markets closed lower than the previous week. Good and choice ewes reached \$12.50 during the week, closing at \$8.50 to \$11. Feeding lambs, in good demand, sold up to \$19 at Denver and from \$18 to \$18.75 at corn belt markets. Good solid-mouth breeding ewes sold from \$10 to \$12.50 at Omaha.

Week Ending October 26

Skyrocketing prices under the first week of decontrol, tapered off considerably during the week, with a sharp price break at some markets early in the week and some recovery the latter part of the week. At Denver, nothing sold above \$19.50 until Thursday, when good and choice Colorados sold up to \$21.25. Closing values there were 50 cents to \$1.75 under the previous week. At Omaha, up to \$20.50 was paid for a load of choice 93-pound fed lambs and closing prices on that market were \$2.75 to \$3 under the previous week. At Chicago, lamb prices worked lower the first part of the week under heavy receipts, but the price trend was upward the latter part of the week under curtailed receipts. Good and choice slaughter lambs sold from \$20 to \$22.75. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold on various markets mostly from \$8 to \$9. A top of \$8 was paid in Denver compared to \$10 the previous week, following decontrol. Good and choice feeding lambs sold on various markets from \$17.25 up to \$18.75.

At the close of the month, good and choice fat lambs at various markets were bringing mostly \$20 to \$24.25;

Squeezing the last drop...



In Cottonseed Crushing Mills, across the Cotton Belt, machines are pressing every drop of oil and bit of meal and cake from Cottonseed to provide food and feed for men and livestock.

Cottonseed meal and cake have been preferred by stockmen for generations for increasing meat and milk production.

This year, as always before, the Cottonseed Crushing industry will crush every available pound of the limited supply of Cottonseed to help meet the need for this essential protein feed.

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**NATIONAL COTTONSEED
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good to choice slaughter ewes, mostly \$7.50 to \$9; and good and choice feeding lambs, \$16 to \$19.

Lamb Feeding Prospects

The number of lambs available for feeding, slaughter, or replacement on October 1 this year was, of course, smaller than last. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the 1946 lamb crop in the western sheep states was about 1,200,000 head smaller than that of 1945, and record of slaughter indicates that the number of 1946 lambs going to slaughter from these states by October 1 was about as large as the number of 1945 lambs slaughtered to the same date last year.

Reports from all of the Plains states having winter wheat pastures, indicate that large numbers of lambs will be pastured if they are available. Reports from western states, where lamb feeding is mostly a feed-lot activity, point to a considerable decrease in lamb feeding. In Colorado it is expected that the number fed will drop considerably below last year's number, which was the smallest in nearly 20 years. Feeding in the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska and Wyoming is also expected to be on a considerably reduced scale. Record movement of sheep and lambs into California in August and September indicates that feeding may be considerably increased this season in that state, with relative large operations again in prospect in the Imperial Valley.

Mexican Quarantine Lifted

The U. S. Government on October 18 lifted its quarantine against shipments of Mexican cattle. The Department of Agriculture took this action following surveys of cattle health conditions in Mexico, which, it is reported, indicated the border could be opened immediately. It is also reported that removal of this four-and-a-half month ban against cattle shipments from the neighboring republic will permit a flood of thin range-bound beef to cross the border "immediately." The Mexican industry, producing primarily thin cattle to be fattened on U. S. ranges and in U. S. feed lots, normally exports about 500,000 meat animals annually to the U. S.

E. E. M.

Is Hidden Hunger slowing down your meat and wool program?



**For maximum
thrif, sheep and
lambs need salt
*Free Choice***

IT TAKES MORE than grain, grass, and hay to make meat and wool economically. Sheep and lambs with a hidden hunger for salt simply won't thrive.

The reason is the intimate relationship that exists between salt and the digestion and assimilation of proteins.

On a dry matter basis, the body of a sheep is roughly 40 per cent protein. Wool, hair, and feathers are practically pure protein.

Obviously, animals can secure protein for their meat, milk, bone, muscle, and wool, only to the degree that they digest and assimilate the protein in their feed.

By supplying the chlorine for hydrochloric acid in the digestive system, without which protein is not digested but wasted, salt exerts a major influence on the digestion and assimilation of proteins.



What is Hidden Hunger

Hidden hunger is a maddening desire for certain essential elements not ordinarily supplied in feed. As a result, livestock eat excessively in relation to gains in weight and waste protein. Thin fleece is a sure sign of it in sheep.

Hidden Hunger is often directly due to lack of salt.

Salt also supplies sodium for bile which aids in the digestion of fats, as well as influences and stimulates the entire digestive system.

The best way to feed salt is to feed it Free Choice. In this way it is available all the time and in any quantity that livestock want, especially when they're eating. It's the only way in which you can be sure that your animals are getting enough for the most economical and profitable production.

Agricultural leaders recommend salt feeding stations wherever livestock gather—in the barnyard, the pasture, along the creek.

Value of Salt Free Choice Proved by Actual Tests at PURDUE UNIVERSITY

In a feeding test at Purdue, hogs which got no salt cost \$12.53 per hundred pounds of gain as against \$8.68 for hogs which got Salt Free Choice.

Act on these facts! Feed salt Free Choice to your livestock... and always feed Morton's Free Choice Salt, the most famous of all.



Send for FREE Booklet

This 40-page book, shows why salt helps livestock make faster gains... shows how best to feed salt to beef cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep, horses... gives plans for salt feeders. Every livestock owner needs a copy. Write today. Mailed FREE. Morton Salt Co., 5105 Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



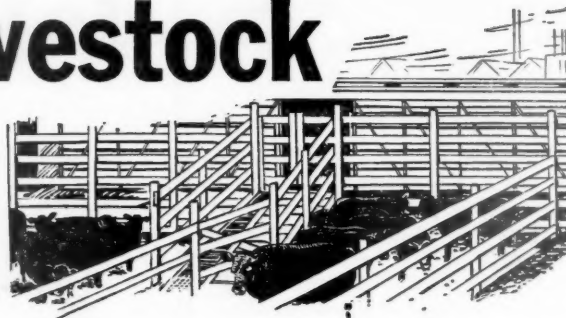
MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

Hotels for Livestock

The central livestock market is as American as the "hot dog." No other country has the like of it. European sellers and buyers haggle over individual animals. In South America most of the dealing is done right on the *estancias*, where the livestock is raised. But here in the leading livestock nation of the world, for 75 years central markets have played a big part in the job of moving meat toward dinner tables of the United States.

When a carload of livestock rolls off the prairies or out of the mountains into one of the 65 or more great central markets, the animals are "greeted" and "registered" at the unloading dock, much as travelers are received and registered in hotels. From there they are sent to their "rooms"—the pens assigned to the commission man to whom the owner has shipped his animals. There these hogs, cattle, calves and lambs are rested and given food and drink.

Just as hotels compete for guests, so these central markets compete with each other for the business of accommodating the 88 million head of livestock which come in each year. Thousands of livestock buyers and order buyers bid against each other and the sale is made to the highest bidder. With 26,000 meat packers and other commercial slaughterers active in livestock buying, it is easy to see that the American livestock



marketing system is the most competitive in the world.

These "livestock hotels" are a *separate* branch of the livestock-meat industry. They are privately owned. Swift & Company does not own a single share of any stockyards company.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin on the farm thought that there was little harm in eating apples by the dozen . . . Now he is our sickly cousin!

FERTILITY OF RANGE BEEF CATTLE

by
A. L. Baker and J. R. Quesenberry
United States Department of Agriculture

Cows in the western ranch states drop from a 40 to a 70 percent calf crop with an average of 63 percent. This means that for every 100 cows the average rancher can expect to get only 63 calves.

However, the following recommendations, based on a study made, should aid the rancher in increasing his production:

1. Cows should be identified by proper markings so that shy breeders can be culled from the herd at an early age. Good producing cows may be kept until at least ten years of age without loss of fertility.
2. Cows that fail to produce calves in two successive years should be culled from the herd.
3. Where practical, it is advisable to test bulls for semen quality before breeding season in order to eliminate the partly sterile bulls.
4. There is an advantage in using bulls four years old or over, of proven breeding ability.
5. The establishment of small breeding pastures capable of maintaining herds of about 30 cows is recommended as a means of increasing the calf crop.
6. Even some larger ranches would do well to resort to pasture breeding if they could thus obtain even the 6 percent raise in calf crop obtained in this U.S.D.A. study.



Soda Bill Sez:

... to be a success at farming, you have to dig in.
... if you want to realize that cattle in the air, you had better get down to earth first.

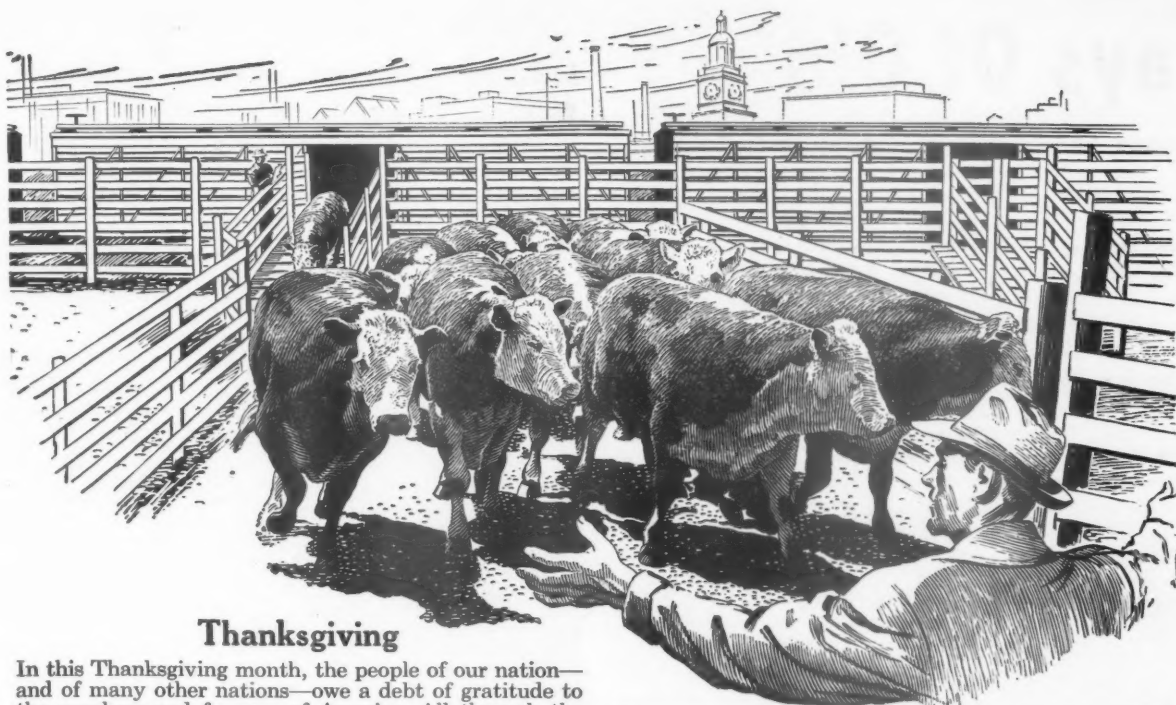
Martha Logan's Recipe for

APPLE TORTE

Yield: 6 servings

1 tablespoon melted butter	½ cup sifted flour
1 egg	2 teaspoons baking powder
4 tart cooking apples	½ cup nutmeats
1 cup sugar	½ cup chopped raisins
½ teaspoon vanilla	or dates

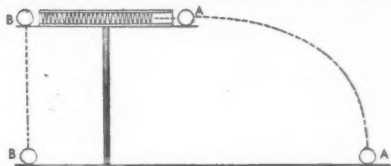
Pare and chop apples. Sift dry ingredients together. Combine all ingredients. Spread in a 9-inch square buttered cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes, or until apples are soft. Serve hot or cold with foamy or hard sauce.



Thanksgiving

In this Thanksgiving month, the people of our nation—and of many other nations—owe a debt of gratitude to the ranchers and farmers of America. All through the war, in spite of its tremendous requirements, our people ate well. And in spite of sharing with the earth's hungry, our people are still eating well. Today, to be sure, not all the meat they would like to have . . . but plenty of nutritious food to keep them well and strong. That is because for long years millions of farm and ranch men, women and children have kept the food supply up, working harder than ever before, overcoming shortages of help and machinery and many other obstacles. Yes, Americans may well offer thanks this month to all those who produce our food.

Things are NOT always as they seem



The mechanical device pictured above shoots the ball marked A and at the same instant drops the ball marked B straight down. It certainly *looks* as if B will hit the ground first, since ball A has so much farther to go. But the *fact* is that they will both strike the ground at precisely the same instant.

In our business, too, things are not always as they seem. On September 1, 1946, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture reported that in the entire country there were 356 million pounds of meat stocks in cold storage. That is a lot of pounds. But actually it is the *lowest on record* for that date . . . and compares with 626 million a year ago and a 631-million average for 1941-1945. Here in America we eat about 50 million pounds of meat a day, so the September 1 supply of meat in cold storage was barely enough to feed us for seven days.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

SPREAD

When visiting with livestock producers on farms or ranches, or at meetings, the subject of "spread" often comes up for discussion. Then I give them an explanation of the difference between the price they get for livestock and price we meat packers receive for the meat we sell.



To me it is a source of continual surprise that the spread is not *greater* than it is. During my years of experience in the livestock-meat industry here is what I have learned about spread. We at Swift & Company have been paying farmers and ranchers approximately 76¢, on the average, out of every dollar we receive from those to whom we sell, for all products we process and handle, including hides, glands, and all by-products. That leaves us 24¢ to cover the cost of processing and marketing.

Out of that 24¢ comes the cost of buying livestock and other agricultural products. The cost of preparation and refrigeration. The cost of loading them into cars and trucks. The cost of transporting them to our branch houses or to retailers. The cost of branch house operation and of selling and delivering the products to the retail dealers. In addition, we have taxes to pay; plus insurance and all the other necessary costs of doing business. When all these expenses have been paid, we make a profit, which over a period of years has averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the 6½ billion pounds of products we handle annually.

There is no other business in the country that does so much for so little.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

• • • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS • • •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

Days Of Old

By Richard Wormwood

(Conclusion)

John McDonald's band of sheep and Richard Wormwood reach their destination safe and sound this month. While Days of Old are not always "good" days, the passing of time casts a romantic or nostalgic mist over them for all of us—hence the enjoyment in reading about them, especially if someone like Wormwood does the recalling. We introduce him to you here by way of the camera's lens. In every day affairs, he carries the name of William Sharp and lives at Pocatello, Idaho.



Richard Wormwood

IN our day and age the word "king" has lost much of its ancient glamour. We have stripped it of its divine halo, and now apply it with hilarious indiscretion to almost anybody that has accumulated a considerable quantity or units of any salable commodity. Using this dependable yardstick to establish his right to the title, Bob Noble had amply met the requirements; yet no man ever lived that cared less for this peculiar reward for success than he.

Here he was in our midst, a sheep king in his own right, yet as common as the tattered hat he wore, still essentially and fundamentally a sheepherder and

one of us. First, Shorty and I cared for his team, fed them grain out of a bag in the buckboard, then hobbled them out on good grass. By this time Ted had tossed out the tin plates, knives and forks, tin cups and spoons—this was company—and we sat down to eat.

It was a real treat to sit and listen to Bob Noble and John McDonald swap stories, telling of their extremely varied experiences on the range. Bob, especially, had some interesting tales to tell of his first years in the business. He had only a small herd of eight or nine hundred head, the only one in the country. There were lots of cattle, too, and room enough for all. In those days Bob did his own herding, and tended his own camp.

One day he was sitting on a hill watching his sheep clean up a patch of sunflowers when some cowboys rode up. Some of them had never seen a band of sheep, and were quite curious, asking all kinds of questions.

Finally one of them said, "Bob, where do you think your camp is?"

Bob pointed out the direction. "That's wrong, Bob," the cowboy replied. "We had to move you out of there. Our hosses won't stay near your herd, so we moved you over yonder."

The cowboy pointed to a mountain fifteen miles away. "If you can't git

over there by sundown, come back and camp with us."

Bob laughed heartily as he told of the incident. "That happened lots of times," he said, "but in the end I bought the cattlemen out, and most of those cowpunchers went to work for me."

Bob made a sweeping motion with his arm that took in parts of Idaho, Oregon, and the upper half of Nevada. "I've got three hundred men out there," he exclaimed, "and half of 'em was cowpunchers once. Now they're sheepherders, and some of 'em are saving their money, figuring on going in for themselves. I staked one man, got him started, and he's worth fifty thousand dollars. He was a good man—wish I could find a hundred like him."

Bob Noble had not come out to camp simply for a visit. One of his herders—so he said—had lost five hundred head of yearlings, and he thought maybe we'd picked them up. The fact was that Bob Noble wouldn't let any man trail four herds of sheep through his domain without making sure that he hadn't picked up some Noble sheep. That was good business, and Bob Noble was a good business man.

Late in the afternoon we strung out the herd and counted our bells and markers, while Bob watched for his brands. We had none of his, and were now leaving his range. He hitched up

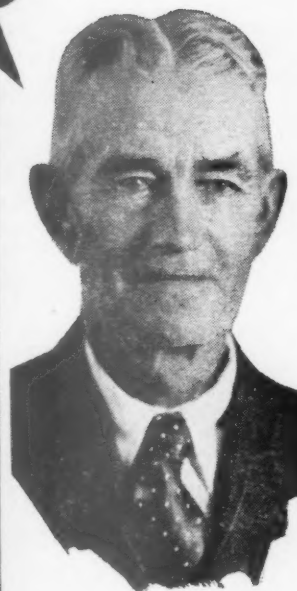
(Continued on page 28)



The yearlings traveled all day

**"I cut my lamb loss over 75%
when I put them on your
Complete Minerals"**

says C. E. Williams, Montrose County, Colorado



New Mineral Supplements "MADE-TO-MEASURE" to fit the needs of each Type Animal in different localities

Complete and balanced minerals bring results at lower cost

"In the fall of 1944, I bought some of MoorMan's Mineral for Fattening Sheep—for my own information I fed another brand to part of the herd. It was cheaper in price," says Mr. Williams. "Of the lambs I fed MoorMan's Blocks to, there was only one died, but with the ones that were fed a cheaper mineral, the loss was much heavier."

"This year I tried it again, but used a simple mixture recommended by a high authority on sheep. In the MoorMan's fed pen I lost four lambs—in the other simple mixture pen, I lost twenty-six lambs."

But records like C. E. Williams' have been established all over the range country by other ranchers, as our files could easily show. And their letters all tell us

they give full credit for their outstanding feeding success to MoorMan's complete mineral supplements.

Few ranchers will take a chance on "simple" minerals that may cost far more in the end than a complete balanced mineral ration. Nor will they risk feeding the same mix to different kinds of stock. Thousands now feed mineral supplements the MoorMan made-to-measure way, because

1. They are mixed with prescription accuracy—"made-to-measure"—a different formula to fit the needs of each type animal in different localities.
 2. A trained MoorMan Man helps you use them correctly and economically.
- And these supplements,

with special appetite ingredients that make livestock eat eagerly, come not only in the usual powdered form, but in patented blocks or 5 lb. blockettes and the exclusive granular form that reduces waste from washing or blowing.

Feeding MoorMan minerals gives your sheep or cattle every chance to do their best. Why not start this more profitable feeding method today? If a MoorMan man hasn't already called on you, let us know. Just write to: Moorman Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

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☐ Dairy Cattle ☐ Feeder Cattle
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☐ Check here if interested in good paying job as MoorMan-trained salesman.

Days of Old

(Continued from page 26)

his team and, turning down an invitation to stay over until the next day, drove back the way he came. I never saw him again.

In terms of money and material wealth, Bob Noble was a rich man. Looking back across the years to that meeting, I doubt that he ever enjoyed his possessions. That trip from his Reynolds Creek Ranch to Big Springs Creek in a buckboard was a hired man's job, if ever there was one; but that was Bob Noble's way—that was the way he became king.

By this time I could have packed our camp blindfolded; I could tie a diamond hitch in the dark with one hand; and from here onward the trip lacked the novelty it had in the beginning. We crossed a lot of desert country, watered

in box canyons, watered at springs that ran only until eleven o'clock in the morning, and watered on rivers with holes deep enough to swim in. The southern part of Owyhee County is an interesting country. Half of it, I believe, is covered with lava spewed up from the bowels of the earth several million years ago, and is worthless; but the other half is good soil, growing fine stock feed, and is entirely worth having.

When we hit the state line of Nevada a scab inspector came out to meet us. It seems to me now that his name was Winters—but it has been so long ago that I'm not sure. The sheep were clean, of course—they had been inspected up in Idaho only six or seven weeks ago. Here we experienced the first disagreeable incident during our trip. Mac and the scab inspector had gone; Mac back to his other herds, the inspector to Elko. We were camped dry on a ridge that was part of the Owyhee River Watershed, and had to water in the river. One day we'd hold out in higher country, on good feed, and the next day we'd let the herd down to the river, to water. To make a long story short, on the way down we ran into a herd of three thousand Merino yearling wethers belonging to a Portuguese outfit. They had just pulled in there, and had no knowledge of our herd being around. I don't know who was to

blame, but there must have been a lively argument, for Ted came back with his upper lip cut, and Shorty had a peach of a black eye. They were both mad, got their razors out and shaved, and said they had to go to town—Mountain City, Nevada. I never could figure out just why they had to go, unless the fact that it was the third of July had something to do with their urge. The Portuguese thought our herders were with the combined herd, and they, too, went to town, leaving me alone with seven thousand head of yearling wethers.

Ted said they'd be right back, but it was ten days before anybody showed up. I didn't try to herd the yearlings; I just rode the rims of the canyon and kept them from topping out anywhere. At night they bedded in two or three herds, close together; trailed to the river in a string three miles long, but they all got down to water. When help finally came Mac was along. He was a little sore about the way Ted had managed towards the end, but never said anything. Ted knew the trail, and he really was a top hand. Mac took me to one side and said he'd be proud if he could have held the seven thousand together that way, and I swallowed that, soap and all. Mac could have herded twice that many, easy.

We finally got the herd to the corral

IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Box 346, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Write for List of Members who maintain foundation flocks in Suffolks, Hampshires, Panamas, Corriedales, Columbias, and Rambouillets.

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Our Day and Night Crews are always ready to serve you

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Stockyard:

and cut out the Portuguese stuff. The feed was good in those high hills around the divide between the Owyhee and Humboldt rivers, so we camped there for a week waiting for fall before tackling the long trail to the Sierras west of Reno. During this time I met the camp tender and herders of the herd next to us, but never got to see the rest of the outfit. They were forty to fifty miles back in the hills, camping on good feed.

Our herd was camped on a high summit on a good camp with a spring that supplied all our needs. One day in September I went to Mountain City for supplies. I happened to be in a saloon talking with some herders when a man ran by, shoved his head through the green swinging doors and shouted that President McKinley was dead. Ten or twelve cowboys, herders, and prospectors, were leaning against the bar, fortifying themselves with the brew then most popular. No one spoke for a tense few moments, then a husky, unshaven half-drunken individual called for the drinks for everybody, and added a remark uncomplimentary to the dead president.

Swifter, I think, than greased lightning, retribution overtook him, for in less than a split second he lay on the bar-room floor, his face bleeding from a dozen cuts and bruises. Now a cowboy stepped up and planted a boot heel viciously in the man's mouth, would have killed him, no doubt, had not a couple of his companions held him back. With that they threw the now unconscious man out on the sidewalk. Somebody poured a glass of whiskey into his profusely bleeding face and let him lay.

I had seen plenty of fights, but that was the severest punishment I ever saw any one man take. He still lay out there on the sidewalk when I rode out of town with my pack horses; for all I know to the contrary, they killed him.

The nights were getting cool now, and one morning I had to break a light thickness of ice down at the spring. Fall rains had come to the desert between Mountain City and the Sierras. The yearlings didn't shade up the way they used to, but traveled more or less all day and had to be herded close. They were in good shape now, and still putting on weight. Minus a ten per cent cut they were fit to ship to market.

From the time we crossed the Snake at Caldwell, those yearlings hadn't seen a single barbed wire fence. Barring those few days on the hot lava, and

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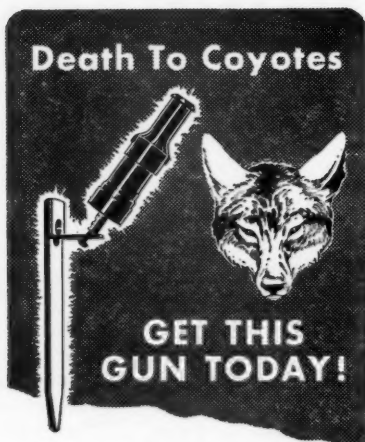
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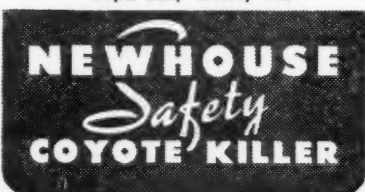
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the hardship incident to separating those Portuguese yearlings, we had a pretty good time all the way. When we reached the Sierras a few miles out of Reno, Mac called it a deal, paid me over two hundred dollars in wages, and included the price of my ticket back to Weiser.

Late that fall I received a letter from Ted. He wrote that Mac had got in on a good market, and that he cleared a dollar a head on the yearlings, approximately twenty thousand dollars in all.

Back in the year 1901 twenty thousand dollars was a lot of money. Those were the good old days.

Good Prices for Columbias

COLUMBIA price records were slashed at the third annual sale of that breed by the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America at Minot, North Dakota, October 15, 1946. The \$2750 paid for the grand champion of the show and sale consigned by A. W. Powell, Sisseton, South Dakota and bought by Hooten Stock Farm, Bordulac, North Dakota, is said to be the highest price on record for the breed. This belief also applies to the \$1000 paid for the grand champion ewe, which E. B. Thompson, Milan, Missouri, purchased from Ernest White, veteran Columbia breeder of Kalispell, Montana.

The sale average, \$163.50 for 286 head, was about \$20 higher than that made last year. On the 63 rams sold the average was \$213 and on the 21 ewes, \$151.

Buyers and consignors came from more than a dozen states from as far east as New York to the west coast.

Other blue-ribbon winners and consignors in the event were: Frank Ferrin, Nashua, Montana, ram lamb; A. W. Powell (grand champion) yearling ram; H. T. Porter, Bozeman, Montana, two-year-old ram; Ernest and Thain White, Kalispell, Montana, ewe lamb; Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, yearling ewe; Ernest White, two and three-year-old ewes; Ernest and Thain White, pen of ewe lambs; Mark Bradford (grand champion pen of ewes) pen of yearling ewes; Joseph M. Gress, Richardton, North Dakota, pen of two-year-old ewes; Hooten Stock Farm, pen of three-year-old ewes. The reserve champion ram was consigned

by W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana, and the reserve champion ewe by Mark Bradford.

* * * * *

Some 310 Columbia sheep made an average of \$76.26 at the first annual sale of the Western Columbia Sheep Breeders Association at Ogden, Utah, on October 5, 1946.

C. W. Dorney, Monte Vista, Colorado, sold the three highest priced rams: one at \$550 to Hugh T. Smith, Yamhill, Oregon; another at \$425 to Mark B. Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah; and the third at \$400 to L. W. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado.

In the sale of a pen of five ewes, at \$200 each, Mr. Dorney also got the highest price ever paid for such a lot, it is reported. Mr. Bradford was the purchaser.

Mr. Bradford himself received \$300, the top for a Columbia ewe purchased by E. B. Thompson of Milan, Missouri, who bought the top ram at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station sale three days earlier.

Two pens of three ewes were sold for \$200 a head by Mr. Bradford and Mark B. Hanson, also of Spanish Fork, Utah.

The sale was attended by buyers from 15 states, but only eight states were represented in the purchasers.

The Western Columbia Sheep Breeders Association was organized last May, largely for promoting the sale of Columbia sheep in the western states. W. K. Snyder of Lovell, Wyoming, is president; Cy Young of St. Anthony, Idaho, vice president, and Tony Fellhauer, livestock extension specialist of the University of Wyoming, Laramie, is secretary-treasurer.

P. V. Ewing, Jr., of Columbia, Missouri, publisher of the Sheep Breeder, managed the Ogden sale, while Col. E. O. Walter of Filer, Idaho, served as auctioneer.

Opposition to World Food Board

The proposal for setting up a World Food Board (N.W.G. 10-46, p. 2) is not meeting with favor in this country. The position of the U. S. as expressed on October 29, 1946, to a 17-nation commission meeting in Washington, D. C., to draft a program for later consideration by the Food and Agricultural Organization of United Nations, is that the goal sought—better nutrition of the world's population and farm price stability—is most desirable, but can be reached more easily through a system of international commodity agreements between export and import countries than through a food board. This view is also that of the principal agricultural organizations in this country.

The National Wool Grower

Auxiliary Work

Convention Plans

The 18th Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association will be held at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association: San Francisco, California, January 26-30, 1947.

Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, National President, has appointed Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah, as chairman of the program committee. Mrs. Chipman, immediate past president of the Utah Auxiliary, who did so much to make the 1946 Auxiliary convention such a pleasant event, has started work on an interesting program, details of which will be published next month. And of course San Francisco is noted for its generous hospitality and unique entertainment. So everyone is guaranteed a good time.

Please Gather Up Your Handwork for a Wool Exhibit.

Secretary W. P. Wing of the California Wool Growers Association has made arrangements with the Palace Hotel, convention headquarters, for space for a wool exhibit. The National Auxiliary would like to make this exhibit something extra special. To do this, the fullest cooperation of all state and local auxiliaries and individual members is necessary.

The state auxiliaries are asked to assemble and bring to the convention examples of wool handwork that will demonstrate the uses, particularly new uses, of wool. It will be very helpful to the state organizations if individuals who have articles of this kind will get in touch with the president or chairman of the promotion committee of the state auxiliary.

parel that can be made and used as Christmas gifts.

This ambitious group also had a window display in other stores throughout the state during this week to illustrate the auxiliary theme "Lamb is Always in Season; Wool is Always in Style."

At the annual meeting of the Lost River Wool Growers Association last April, the ladies' auxiliary also met. A large wool display was enjoyed by the men as well as the ladies. Mrs. Ira Lambert displayed three wool quilts made by the L. D. S. Relief Society for foreign missions. Mrs. Thomas Bell showed two unique hand-knit sweaters featuring Norwegian designs, and Mrs. Merle L. Drake demonstrated how to make pom-poms from wool yarn in connection with her talk on the part that the ladies of the wool industry must play in order to keep wool and lamb before the eyes of the consuming public.

At this meeting, four new members were taken into the association and Mrs. Frank Goodman, Arco, Idaho, was appointed to carry on the work in Lost River. Pamphlets and bulletins put out by the American Wool Council were distributed.

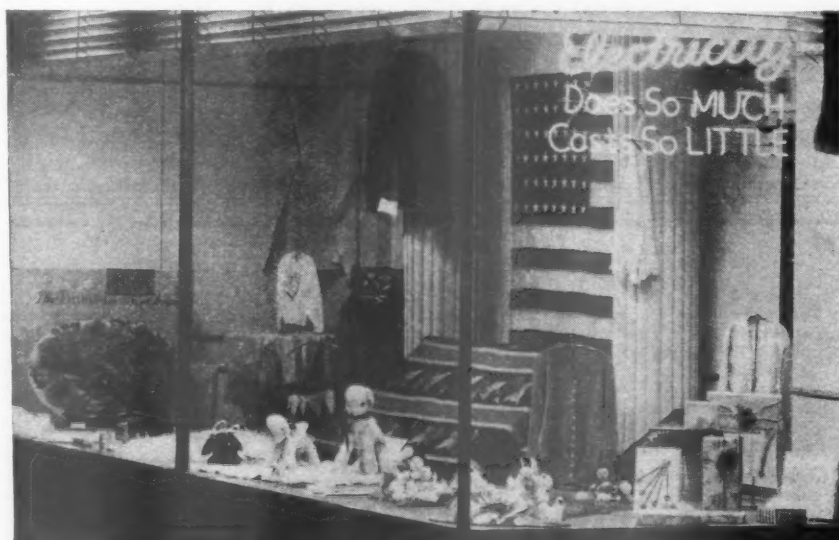
This same versatile Mrs. Drake was the honored guest when the Blackfoot lady wool growers entertained at the Methodist Church dining hall last

Idaho Activities

THE Idaho auxiliaries, under the able leadership of Mrs. Merle Drake, Challis, Idaho, have been most active this past year. Wherever auxiliary activities called her, Mrs. Drake was on the job, overseeing exhibits, planning projects, giving talks, and in other ways, lending a useful and experienced hand. Their theme "Lamb is Always in Season; Wool is Always in Style" has been presented to the various communities in which they serve, in several ways.

Last May, Home Demonstration Week in Twin Falls saw the cooperation of farm groups, women's groups, Grange organizations, etc., in putting over the theme "Today's Homes Build Tomorrow's World." Twin Falls windows blossomed out with displays featuring various phases of home demonstration work. One of the displays was that of the Women's Auxiliary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association in the Idaho Power window. Here a large afghan decorated with cross-stitch figures was the focal point of interest. The afghan was made by Mrs. T. C.

Bacon, Twin Falls. The window also held other articles that demonstrated the many uses of wool for practical and decorative purposes. The picture of this window shows the gay and colorful gift-wrapping possibilities of wool yarn and the lovable, cuddly toy animals and dolls as well as articles of wearing ap-



Idaho Auxiliary's window display at Twin Falls during Home Demonstration Week.

May 3. Other guests of the afternoon were Mrs Elmer Williams, Mrs. Mark Shawver, and Mrs. Margaret Barclay.

After the luncheon, Mrs. Ada Katseanes, chairman of the entertainment committee, introduced Mrs. Drake who gave a very interesting talk on the consumption of wool and lamb. She then displayed toilet articles with a lanolin base and explained how lanolin is produced. She also had a wonderful display of woolen rugs, afghans, knitting bags, yarn dolls and carriage robes. Clever little yarn dolls of pastel shades, designed by Stella Hansen, were given as favors at the luncheon.

At another luncheon, this time Mrs. Drake being the hostess instead of the guest of honor, a "wool" quiz was the featured entertainment. Mrs. Inez Vancil proved most efficient in the quiz, with Mrs. A. H. Siebe coming in a close second. Favors carrying out the wool idea were given these ladies.

The Idaho organizations gave awards in each district of \$15, \$10 and \$5 for

the outstanding garments made of wool by 4-H girls this year.

New Promotion Chairman

MRS. CLELL LUNG of Yakima, Washington, whose hard and continuous work and charming personality have advanced the Auxiliary efforts in wool and lamb promotion so much, has resigned as chairman of the promotion committee for health reasons, and in her place President Wardlaw has asked Mrs. Delbert Chipman of American Fork, Utah, to serve. The new chairman's experience in promotion work in Utah admirably fits her to head the national committee. Other members of the committee are: Mrs. W. A. Roberts, 101 South 11th Avenue, Yakima, Washington; Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Baker, Oregon; Mrs. James Laidlaw, 210 State Street, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Depew, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. John B. Allies, Route 1, Box 214, Montrose, Colorado.

CONTEST

Just a reminder that before long the current contest for material sent to this section will close. It's not too late to gather that material and send it to your press correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1835 Yalecrest Ave., Salt Lake City 5, Utah.

Doing any remodeling on that ranch or farmhouse? Take some "before" and "after" pictures and send them to us together with a description of the improvements or other home-making ideas.

Utah at State Fair

THE committee appointed to take charge of arranging an exhibit for the Utah Auxiliary at the State Fair this year started their preparations early, with the result that it was an outstanding display, both from the standpoint of the auxiliary and as compared to other exhibits.

A 15 by 10-foot booth was artistically arranged to bring out the beauty of wool as used in wearing apparel for the entire family. Lifelike mannequins were arrayed in a variety of woolen garments ranging from a colorful western suit for "Dad," down through suits and accessories for the teen-ager and kindergarten child and climaxed by the beautiful mouton coat for mother worn over a colorful pastel wool dress and complemented by hand-crocheted pill-box hat and matching bag. Two of the dresses and suits were prize winners, having won prizes given by the Department of Home Economics, Utah Board of Education.

Forming an interesting background for the mannequins was a giant colorful cobweb made of brightly colored wool yarns coming from the spindle of an old spinning wheel. A glass showcase at one side of the booth served the dual purpose of forming one side of the display and at the same time showing to advantage the numerous wool gift suggestions: irresistible knitted infants' sweaters, bonnets, booties, mittens, shawls; cuddly toy animals and dolls, beautiful sweaters for the grown-ups and after-ski shoes with their bright wool embroidery, and an afghan and needlepoint stool to make leisure hours at home more enjoyable.

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Bennett's The Compleat Rancher	2.75
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire	3.50
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad	2.50
Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X	3.00

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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

One or two auxiliary ladies were on hand at all times to answer any questions and to note the interest in this exhibit. The committee in charge was made up of Mrs. Marvel Murdock, Heber, president of the state auxiliary; Mrs. John Allen, Draper, and Mrs. Blanche Kearns, Salt Lake City chapter president. To these ladies goes much credit for this unusual and outstanding exhibit.

The Domestic Market

(Continued from page 16)

points up the scarcity in this type of wools.

Hence the heavy demand and skyward prices for offerings in the auctions of the United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd. Incidentally, all price records for Australia Merino wools were broken in the recent Geelong (Victoria, Australia) when 56¾ pence per greasy pound was paid. Previous record was 52½ pence paid in 1924.

In line with its policies of keeping supply and demand properly related in its auctions, the United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd., has announced an increase of 160,000 bales (approximately 480 million pounds) in the wool to be offered at auctions up to the end of the year.

While the United States is represented by an unusually large number of buyers at the various auctions, their purchases have been very limited, due to an OPA control of prices of imported wools and the keen competition of Continental countries.

On October 23, an adjustment was made in the regulation which permits a return to the cost-plus method of pricing wool imports (Amendment 21 to R.P.S.-58, effective October 28, 1946.) American importers can now add 10 per cent, or 5 cents per clean pound, whichever is higher, over the net landed in bond cost. This arrangement was in effect during the war when the British Wool Control fixed prices on the Dominion wools. When that agency was discontinued on June 30 this year, import prices were frozen again as they were in 1942 at the maximum paid in the October 1-December 15, 1941 period.

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FEEDING BENEFITS often lacking in winter range are now richly provided in Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate. Yes, this modernized, vitamin-rich feed is fortified with Concentrated Spring Range—a "Vitamin Boost" derived from fresh tender, young cereal grasses... cut at the height of their vitamin richness and carefully dehydrated to preserve their nutritious feeding goodness.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK at one of our leading universities shows that dehydrated cereal grass is especially effective with breeding flocks in promoting a big lamb crop, building strong healthy lambs and providing plenty of milk for lambs.

ALONG WITH Concentrated Spring Range, Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate also provides other rich sources of vitamins and organic mineral salts—as well as a variety of choice proteins. For more details, see your Ful-O-Pep dealer or write today to



THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Dept. K-80, Chicago 4, Ill.

"The possibility of dollar gain from increased prices," the OPA explains, "is too small to stimulate speculative buying." And recent further advances in auction prices, trade papers say, nullify the increases allowed in prices of imported wools.

Continental countries, particularly France and Belgium continue their heavy purchases at the foreign auctions. In pre-war days, mills in those countries, on account of inexpensive labor were able to handle the cheaper wools profitably; now with less equipment and less and more expensive labor, the better, more easily processed wools are needed.

Wool Consumption and Production

A 1947 consumption of apparel wools in this country of between 800 million and 900 million pounds as against the billion pound record rate is forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its outlook report for next year.

Shorn wool production in this coun-

try for 1947 is estimated at 275 million to 285 million pounds. The current year's clip was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 298,978,000 pounds. On the basis of appraisals, wool market reporters are now stating that this year's clip will only be around 285 million pounds.

World wool production in the 1946-47 period will be about the same as in the previous year, the U.S.D.A. reports. That is 3,760,000,000 pounds, which is 12 per cent less than the 1941-42 record, and about equal to the 1934-38 average.

Wool Marketing Meeting

A world conference on international wool marketing opened in London on November 11 for the purpose of discussing ways and means of handling the world wool surplus. Included in the United States representatives were Donald D. Kennedy and C. W. Nichols of the State Department, and Robert Schwenger of the Department of Agriculture.

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending October 22, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

Livestock in good condition and moving to winter ranges. Continued cool weather.

CALIFORNIA

Plowing and planting winter grains continue, but rain needed to soften ground and sprout grains, also for pastures and ranges.

Chico, Butte County

The sheep business in this locality has been cut down considerably. We used to go to the mountains to finish our lambs, but a lot of the mountains are so brushy now that no feed is available. For instance, in the Stirling City locality alone, I can remember when 35,000 head of sheep summered, many of them coming clear from Bakersfield—the last two summers there were no bands of sheep there.

Many sheep used to summer here in the valley on volunteer and wild feed but so much land has been planted to rice lately and with grain being so high, there is no place to finish lambs except on irrigated pasture which is pretty well taken up now.

No alfalfa hay is being stacked here. It is mostly baled and sells for about \$25 per ton in the field. Concentrated feeds are really hard to get and are quite high.

We have had so much OPA that it would be useless to try to make a comparison between 1945 and 1946 prices. We sold 600 head of lambs yesterday (October 19), whitefaces, all wethers,

30-day pelt, not too good, fed on clover, for 19 cents here at the ranch.

Fewer ewes will be bred this year due to feed conditions. Labor, also, doesn't compare favorably with conditions during the past few years. Coyotes are a lot worse than they have been.

This letter sounds quite pessimistic, but after watching the conditions as they have changed the last 40 years, I contend that unless a man is fortunate enough to have summer range which is not very brushy or has irrigated land or some unusual set-up, he is headed for a bump.

Faniani & Fish
By F. E. Faniani

Bishop, Inyo County

Baled alfalfa hay is \$27 per ton, and concentrated feeds are not available for winter use. Feed on the range is drier and poorer than at any time within the past two or three years; the weather, however, is good (October 16).

We will carry over about the same number of ewe lambs this year as we did last fall. Fat lambs brought \$18.15 per hundred as compared to \$14.50, including subsidy, a year ago. Fine-wool yearling ewes are bringing \$17 per head.

My wool was graded 64s with a 62 per cent shrinkage. It brought about 39½ cents a pound, which is higher than last year's price. My fleeces were \$4 this year. The wool was reappraised and the core test showed a shrinkage of 3 per cent less than the appraiser's estimate.

Harry Evans, Jr.

COLORADO

Temperatures averaged 5 degrees below normal. Precipitation heavy in northwest, extreme northeast, and extreme southeast; none to very light elsewhere. Winter grains excellent in precipitation areas, fair to good other sections. Ranges fair to good; livestock good to excellent; considerable feeding and heavy movement to market. Transportation slowed slightly.

Craig, Moffat County

The weather is raw and cold for this time of the year (October 7) and there has been recent heavy precipitation.

Concentrated feeds are not available in needed quantities. Shippers are experiencing some delay in getting livestock cars.

The coyote situation is better than in years past.

C. A. Van Dorn

Walden, Jackson County

The feed is good (October 22), there is enough moisture, and the range is also in fine condition. Prairie hay is \$16 per ton and soy beans are available.

Fat lambs brought \$18.40 this year as compared to \$12.50 a year ago. About the same number of ewe lambs will be carried over as in 1945. Fewer ewes will be bred this fall.

More help is available this year, but the men will not work.

I received 55 cents per pound for my wool compared to 51 cents in 1945. My fleeces brought \$5.50 against \$5.10 of a year ago.

Thomas H. Vils

IDAHO

Generally cooler first 5 days, warmer at close; weekly mean below normal. Frequent light to locally moderate showers. Early seeded grains up to good stands in north and southwest. Fall plowing and seeding continue.

MONTANA

Some small grain harvesting and threshing as well as winter wheat seeding remains. Livestock generally good; stock water, ranges, and pastures good to excellent. Temperatures unusually low on 16th; precipitation generally below normal.

Big Timber, Sweet Grass County

Ninety per cent of the feeder lambs in this area have been contracted (September 26) and about 70 per cent of the fat lambs have been marketed. Fine-wool shorn yearlings are from \$16 to \$18, and crossbreds from \$14 to \$16.

The range has been good here, comparing favorably with conditions in previous years. Range feed is in good shape.

We are having a little difficulty getting livestock cars, and the coyotes are quite a serious problem. We have suf-

ficient herders and concentrated feeds.

I think the National Wool Growers Association is doing a good job.

Ralph B. Prather

White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County

The weather is bad (October 15), but feed conditions are good—better than a year ago. The outlook is favorable.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$15 to \$18 per ton and we are able to obtain concentrated feed. More ewe lambs will be carried over this fall than a year ago. About the same number of ewes will be bred.

The labor situation has improved since 1945.

Lester C. Rader

NEVADA

Precipitation, except extreme south, improved fall and winter ranges. Most ranchers have sufficient hay for livestock. Below seasonal temperatures with snow, retarded fall operations.

Elko, Elko County

The shrink on my wool was determined at 58 per cent. An increase of 4 cents per pound was received over last year's price, this year's price being 44 cents. The value of our fleeces was \$3.50, which is about the same as a year ago.

We have had rain, and the late summer range feed is good (October 13). We are also able to buy concentrated feeds.

Fat lambs brought \$16.25 per hundred this year against \$13.50 in 1945. We derived no benefits from the subsidy.

We are carrying over the same number of ewe lambs as a year ago and will breed the same number of ewes. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$17 per head, as are crossbreds.

There has been no improvement in the labor situation.

A. G. McBride

Smith Creek Livestock Co.

NEW MEXICO

Warmer weather prevailed, with no rain. Lower valleys in southeast continue frost free with last crop alfalfa being cut. Additional moisture would benefit winter grains and ranges, but condition generally very good. Considerable livestock being shipped.

Roswell, Chaves County

We have had several inches of rain during the past two weeks (October 5). Our fall and winter range will be the best since 1941.

Feeder lambs have been contracted at 14 cents to 15½ cents per pound, compared to 12 cents and 13 cents in 1945. Whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs were contracted at 14 cents to 15½ cents also. Fine-wool shorn yearling ewes are \$13.50 per head; some crossbreds sold for \$13.

I received about 7 cents per pound more for my wool this year than a year ago, netting 47.20 cents. I did not ask for a reappraisal. Last year my wool was sold on the appraiser's estimate of shrinkage; this year I had it core tested and it was sold on the core-test shrinkage.

We have more coyotes now than in the past few years. There are not sufficient concentrated feeds to go around, but because of late rains, very little will be needed for the sheep in this section.

W. F. Waller

OREGON

Partly cloudy early in week, becoming cloudy later. General rainfall moderate, with heavy amounts in west, but slight on southeastern Plateau. Light snow on south-central Plateau. Pastures west of Cascades good, eastern ranges little improvement and some dry. Sheep from summer ranges fair. Grain seeding moving well, with current rains. Silage mostly in.

Junction City, Lane County

We had good rains early in September with much better grass than in the last three years. Alfalfa hay is \$35 per ton delivered from the truck. Very little concentrated feed is available for winter use. Oil meal is \$115 per ton.

Fat lambs are bringing \$18 a hundred at Portland now (October 16). This compares with \$14.50 last fall. The labor situation is worse than it was last year.

In the purebred business, wool is a small item. The number of market lambs is also very small. We slaughter about \$1,000 worth of our poorer lambs per year, and wool amounts to about \$3,000 to \$3,500. Seed crops, breeding ewes, and breeding rams are our large and important items.

Our \$2200 ram has bred 105 head of registered Suffolk ewes. He is one of the most active and virile rams we have

ever owned. We have some real stud prospects from ewes sired by the aged Paul ram bought from Mr. Finch at the National Ram Sale several years back.

Walter P. Hubbard

Maupin, Wasco County

My wool graded 64s with a shrink of 64 per cent. Bringing 3 cents more than in 1945, it went at approximately 43 cents per pound and I received \$4.09 per fleece.

Two hundred ewes fewer will be bred here this fall, as fine-wool young ewes are hard to find. No young ewes were held as everyone is breeding coarse bucks. Fat lambs contracted earlier were 14 cents per pound as compared to 13 cents in 1945. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$16 per head.

Alfalfa hay is \$20 per ton and grain is available at \$56 per ton. Green grass on the range is coming out (October 18). It is about two weeks early this year, and prospects for the winter range are good.

Clarence N. Hunt

Heppner, Morrow County

Stacked alfalfa hay is \$20 per ton and some sheep cubes are available. Range feed is good due to recent rains, and we have plenty of hay to winter the livestock. Weather conditions are also good (October 23.)

Feeder lambs were 13 cents a pound this year, while in 1945 they were 11½ cents. Fewer ewe lambs will be carried over because many sheepmen are going out of business. Fewer ewes will also be bred, because there is no longer any profit in the business.

More men are available in the labor picture, but wages are too high for the sheepmen to pay and still show a profit.

My wool graded fine with a 67¾ per cent shrink. I received 38.07 cents per pound, an increase over 34.4 cents in 1945.

Hynd Brothers

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cool beginning, warmer at close. Scattered light moisture west and southern borders. Grains, grass, and pastures good to excellent condition.

Eagle Butte, Dewey County

Although the draws are greening up (October 15), weather and feed con-

ditions are not as good generally as they were a year ago. There has been much rain and fog, with snow earlier in the month.

Contract prices on fine-wool ewe lambs this year were $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents, against $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a year ago. White-face crossbred ewe lambs were contracted at 16 cents as compared to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents last year. Shorn yearlings are going at from \$18 to \$20 per head. Young ewes are looking good at present, and old ewes are showing their age on green grass in this cold weather.

My wool has not been appraised as yet. I received 40 cents down as I had better wool this year and it netted 52 cents in 1945.

The coyotes here are bad. The range is rough and we have to ride a lot to keep them out. We have some real "killers" in this country.

Although elevators claim to have some concentrated feed coming, it is uncertain when it will arrive or if there will even be any.

Paul Strong

Willett, Harding County

We have had close to three inches of moisture in the form of rain or snow since the first of October, which has been hard on sheep at this time of the year. Feed on the range is better than it has been for two or three years (October 18).

I haven't tried to buy any concentrated feeds because I think the price is too high to feed it to sheep unless there is no other alternative in getting them wintered. I have been feeding only about a month when the grass is sturdy. I feed heavy then as I feel that plenty then does as much good as a small amount throughout the winter.

We don't have any fat lambs for market here, but feeder lambs sold at from 14 cents to 16 cents per pound compared to a high of 12.50 cents last year. Practically all ewe lambs from this territory were sold as feeders; some were also sold to yearling growers. I think there were more ewe lambs sold this year than a year ago. The asking price of yearling ewes has been \$15 per head but there weren't many sold at that price by October 1.

I think the number of ewes bred this fall will be considerably below last year's number, as many sheepmen have sold out or reduced their herds due to lack of competent help and high overhead costs. It is almost impossible to get herders now.

My wool was appraised at about 40 cents this year compared to 52 cents last year. The fleece price last year was \$4.15 compared to \$3.60 this year. I would have asked for a reappraisal but was told by the wool company that it could not be done as my wool was mixed in with other wool.

The coyote situation has grown steadily worse since the bounty system was adopted. I lost about 3 per cent of 2,000 lambs the past spring and summer from coyotes. I am definitely in favor of trappers over a bounty system.

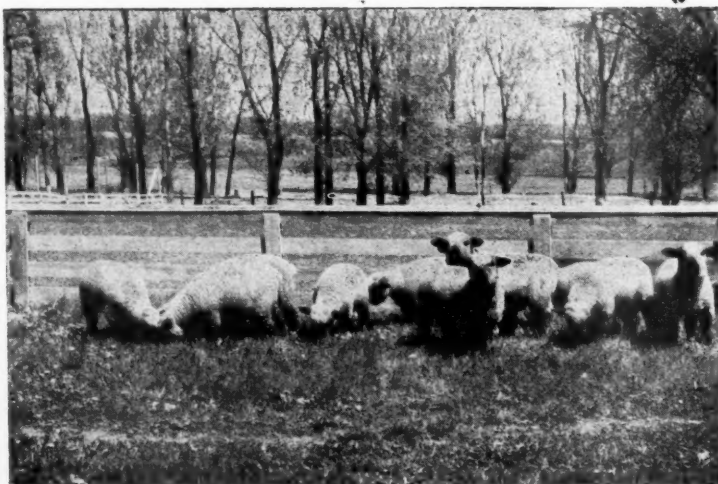
Martin Tennant

TEXAS

Mild temperatures. Scattered showers, except Panhandle. Too wet some areas of southeast. Most wheat seeded on high plains and making good growth; seeding small grains resumed elsewhere. Ranges and pasture grass continued development, with excellent grazing. Lambs and light weight cattle moving to Plains to graze wheat pastures.

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Sanderson, Terrell County

Most of western Texas has had from 2 to 4 inches of rain. The rain came late, however, and the grass will not mature. Generally, the range is not as good as it was in 1945.

Alfalfa hay is \$40 per ton laid in Sanderson. No concentrated feeds are obtainable (October 15).

Fat lambs brought 13 cents to 16 cents compared to 12 cents a year ago. Very few ewe lambs will be carried over this fall. Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling at \$12.50 to \$14 per head; whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes are the same. Ewes bred will be fewer than in 1945 due to drought and lack of protein.

The labor situation is similar to last year, except that wages are higher.

The shrinkage of my wool was determined at 52 per cent and it brought 51 cents per pound. It was 4 per cent lighter than last year's.

S. L. Stumberg

UTAH

Showers, locally over one inch in north, benefited ranges. Winter ranges poor generally. Rains improved winter wheat.

Manti, Sanpete County

My sheep were sold in May in the wool, which was graded fine with a shrink of 62 per cent.

Grass on the range is short (October 16), below 3 years' average. Moisture, however, is above the previous 3 years' average.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25 per ton. The labor picture is some better than a year ago.

Fine wool yearling ewes are going at \$13 to \$15. About the same number of ewe lambs will be carried over this fall, and about the same number of ewes will be bred as in 1945.

Ernest Madsen

WASHINGTON

Temperatures averaged nearly 5 degrees below normal in east and more than 2 degrees in west. Substantial rains in nearly all sections. Rains were much needed for further grain seeding and for germination and growth. Much baling and chopping of alfalfa in Yakima Valley. Livestock starting to market.

Pasco, Franklin County

At this writing (October 14) there is still insufficient moisture in this im-

mediate territory. Alfalfa hay is \$20 a ton and concentrated feeds are available at from \$70 to \$75 per ton.

Feeder lambs brought 14½ cents this year against 12½ cents a year ago. Fat lambs were 18 cents to 19 cents this year, compared to 16 cents, including subsidy, in 1945.

A decrease of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in ewe lambs carried over this fall is noted. About 10 per cent fewer

ewes will be bred because of a dearth of labor, high operating costs and the unstable future.

No fine-wool yearling ewes have been sold this fall. About \$17 was paid for crossbreds last spring, with packers taking a large percentage of them.

The herders this year, along with others, do not want to work very long or very hard any more. I have had no returns on my wool as yet. I have been



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unable to get a satisfactory explanation of why commission houses cannot get returns back for April wool before this time.

Alfred L. Hales

Selah, Yakima County

As this is written (October 17), the President has removed price control on all meats and they are on the rise. For the sake of the industry, I hope the sky is not the limit.

The weather here has been very good with intermittent rains. It is better than for the past two years, and the outlook for the winter range is very good.

Alfalfa hay is \$19 a ton, and pea pellets are selling at \$51 per ton, f.o.b.; oats are \$56 per ton.

Fat lambs sold at 17 cents to 18½ cents this year, compared to 13 cents and 14 cents in 1945. About half of the 1945 lamb crop was marketed before the subsidy was effective. Ewes carried over this fall will probably be fewer in number than last fall, because the price of lamb is too attractive to hold them over. Fine wool yearling ewes are \$16 per head and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes are \$18 to \$20 per head (they are not now available, however).

In my opinion, the number of breeding ewes is still decreasing. Ewes are getting old, young ewes are too high in price to replace them with operating costs so high.

My wool was graded bright fine and bright half blood, shrinking 59 per cent. It brought 42.49 cents per pound, which was 3 cents above last year's price.

Jim Fletcher

WYOMING

Light precipitation beginning of week, none latter half. Temperatures slightly below normal, with freezing at night in most areas. Ranges and livestock about average.

Cheyenne, Laramie County

The labor situation remains as difficult, if not more so, than during the war years.

Ewes bred this fall will number approximately the same as those of a year ago. I believe most ewe lambs in our area are selling as feeders due to the high price, but slightly more of them will be kept by growers as replace-

ments. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes are going at \$16 to \$18 per head. Feeder lamb prices this year averaged \$16.30 per hundredweight.

Concentrated feeds are not being offered in any quantity yet; however, mixed feeds of approximately 20 per cent protein are around \$80 to \$82 per ton. Stacked alfalfa hay runs from \$20 to \$25 a ton.

Weather and feed conditions are fair to good (October 15). I believe range feed in 1945 averaged considerably better than this year.

My half blood wool averaged a 70 per cent shrink, and the three-eighths blood averaged 25 per cent. An increase over the 1945 price of 42.6 cents per pound was shown by the 45.65 cents received this year. Fleeces at \$4.91 this year also topped last year's \$4.59.

Warren Live Stock Co.

Cowley, Big Horn County

It is wet and cold here at the present time (October 15). There is more moisture than in previous years and the feed is somewhat shorter.

We will be able to buy concentrated feeds, although prices have not been quoted yet. Alfalfa hay is \$14 in the stack.

Fat lambs this year brought \$14.50 per hundred compared to \$13.50 last year. Fine-wool yearling ewes are bringing up to \$17.50; crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are \$16 to \$18.

About the usual number of ewe lambs will be carried over this fall but there will be a 10 per cent increase in the number of ewes bred. The number bred in 1945 was unusually low, which accounts for this year's increase.

The labor situation is about the same, but higher wages are being asked.

My wool was graded half blood and three-eighths blood with a 67 per cent shrinkage. I received 39 cents per pound, which is about the same as last year. The \$4.20 received for my fleeces tallied with the 1945 price. I did not ask for a reappraisal, but the 1944 reappraisal netted \$750.

C. Golden Welch

Pitchfork, Park County

The weather was dry during August, but we had lots of moisture in September.

The National Wool Grower

ber and the condition of the range is fair (October 1).

Feeder lambs were contracted at 14.5 cents per pound to 15.5 cents. This compares with 13.25 cents in 1945. Fine-wool ewe lambs and crossbred ewe lambs were both 16 cents per pound.

My wool was graded mostly three-eighths blood with a shrinkage of 60 per cent. I received 46.8 per pound and \$4.86 per fleece.

We are having no difficulty obtaining livestock cars, but the coyote situation is bad in this section.

Fred Thomas

to be used with improved land for year-long operation certainly has to be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, it is only an example. Should the government require the purchase of lands whose carrying capacity is nil, it could be done on this same principle, provided there is enough good land in the deal. For instance, take a 10-section block, six sections of which have a carrying capacity of 15 head yearlong, and the other four sections a carrying capacity of zero. By this rule, the six sections would graze 90 head and be valued at \$1.50 per acre and \$64 invested per animal unit. The 10-section unit

would have a carrying capacity of 90 head, or 90 cents per acre value, and the total investment per animal unit to buy the 10 sections would be \$64 per animal unit. The main purpose of this theory is to arrive at an equitable price per animal unit as an over-all investment in land.

On this price basis any rancher can own the present usable federal grazing land, and can meet the tax bill provided the states adopt a similar regulation for valuing these grazing lands for assessment purposes. In that event one can add the cost of the cow to the \$64 invested in land, take the tax rate in his

Public Land Sales Plan

(Continued from page 9)

the result is the same. If 30 head is the carrying capacity of a 640-acre unit, then 30 times 10 cents makes \$3 per acre land, a total cost of \$1,920 per section; divide this by 30 and the result is \$64 as the investment per animal unit.

In the above example we have used 10 cents to make calculating easy. To show that it is not a figure plucked out of thin air, let's look at it in another way: For the long pull over a period of years a successful stockman knows he must watch his land investment and not let it get out of line with his per-animal-unit investment. If, over a period of years, the average value of a cow is \$64, then \$64 is a fair investment in land to run said cow one year, which is the same as \$5.33 to invest in land for one month. In our example, where 3 head is a section carrying capacity yearlong, then it takes 17.77 acres to carry a cow per month. Divide this into \$5.33 and it gives 30 cents per acre in that 640-acre section. Using the 30-head carrying capacity, then it takes 1.77 acre to carry a cow per month; divided into \$5.33 you have land in that section worth \$3 per acre, and so it is with any carrying capacity you have. Lands usable only part of the year—say, 6 months—would rate accordingly in price; i.e., \$32 would be the investment per animal unit.

Perhaps \$64 per animal unit in land unimproved is too much. Possibly 6 or 8 cents times the carrying capacity would be better. Land that has no water and is of little value without the controlled water adjacent thereto or land that is only of seasonable use and has



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locality and figure out just what the annual tax bill would be on a cow and enough land to support her over the 12-month period. For sheep this would average about one-fifth per animal.

If you agree some sort of pricing system as this would make it possible for the federal grazing lands to be bought, then there are other conditions the livestock associations should plan for in order to get more solid cooperation from the members and land users, for national legislation. This is of essence in any undertaking involving debt, particularly when one is considering the purchase of land and is forced to operate under all kinds of weather hazards and market changes. With this in view, the present Taylor grazing permittees should be given the entire time of the 10-year permit to plan for the purchase of the lands being grazed by them, and if they do not choose to make the purchase their rights under the Taylor Act should continue so long as the Act continues, and then, after the 10-year period what land has not been purchased could be turned to the respective states for the benefit of the permanent school fund and the old permittees have the preferred right to lease said land from the state. Of course, most of this plan is administrative detail. Yet there should first be state and national legislation sufficiently plain that no administrator of the law could misunderstand its purport.

Perhaps it would be more inviting to the laymen of the states if provision were made for the lion's share of the purchase price of these lands to be made returnable to the states. Also, it might be more inviting if the government would offer to sell these lands to individuals on long-time payment plan and allowance made for the purchase of the mortgages by states out of treasury funds or permanent school funds of the respective states.

As to the minerals, a three-way compromise seems equitable. Perhaps they should be divided on a percentage basis within the boundary of each state and the percentage of royalty each state receives go to the benefit of its schools and roads.

Our concern, however, is not over minerals . . . For the primary purpose of this paper is to show how these remaining federal grazing lands can be priced, purchased and placed on the tax rolls.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933 Of National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1, 1946.

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Irene Young, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the National Wool Grower and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Wool Growers Assn. Co., 509 Pacific National Life Bldg.

Editors, Irene Young and J. M. Jones, 509 Pacific National Life Bldg.

Business Manager, Irene Young, 509 Pacific National Life Bldg.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

IRENE YOUNG,
Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1946.

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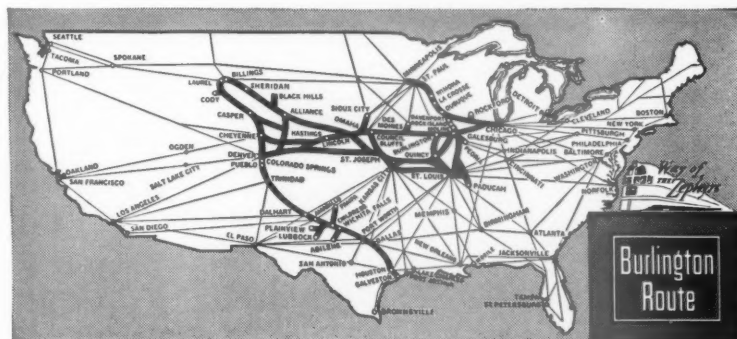
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